

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

No 7,853

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

(EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.)

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.
R.M.S. Orotava will leave Suez about September 2.
R.M.S. Orotava will leave Suez about September 2.
R.M.S. Orotava will leave Suez about September 2.

HOMEWARD TO NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.
R.M.S. Orotava will leave Port Said September 24.
R.M.S. Orotava will leave Port Said September 24.

Special reduced rates during summer season (15th May - 15th September) as follows:

Passage.	Naples.	Marseilles.	Plymouth or Tilbury.
1st Class	£7.14.0	£11.0.0	£15.0.0
2nd "	5.10.0	7.14.0	9.18.0
3rd "	3.0.0	4.0.0	7.0.0

The summer fares are net but passengers travelling at these rates, and returning within 6 months at the winter rate, will obtain an abatement of 20% off the first and second class winter rate.

Agents, Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON, Ltd.; ALEXANDRIA: R. J. MOSS & CO.
For all information apply to **WM. STAPLEDON & SONS**, Port Said & Port Tewfik (Suez), 31-12-06

BIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.
S.S. Cheshire, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about September 12 b.
HOMEWARDS TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
S.S. Staffordshire, 6,005 tons, will leave Port Said about September 4th.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.
May 26th - September 30th inclusive

Fares from Port Said to Marseilles £8.0.0; Colombo £32.10.0; Rangoon £37.10.0
Fitted with Refrigerators, Electric Light, Electric Fans and all recent improvements.

Agents in Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON, Ltd. For all particulars apply to **WM. STAPLEDON & SONS**, Port Said. Port Tewfik (Suez).

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

Fast British Passenger Steamers.

GREECE-TURKEY MAIL SERVICE.
Express steamers leave Alexandria weekly as under for PIRAEUS (Athens), SMYRNA, MYTILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with the Oriental Railways Express Service for VIENNA, BERLIN, PARIS & LONDON.

S.S. Osmanieh. Wednesday 4 p.m. July 17, 31, August 14 and 28.
S.S. Ismailiah. Wednesday 4 p.m. July 10, 24, August 7 and 21.

PALESTINE-SYRIA MAIL SERVICE.—The fast steamers Assouan, Minieh and Menzaleh leave Alexandria alternately on Saturdays at 4 p.m. for Jerusalem, Caiffa (for Nazareth), Beyrouth (for Damascus), Tripoli, Alexandretta, and Mersina calling fortnightly at Larnaca (Cyprus) and continuing from Beyrouth in alternate weeks to Rhodes, Smyrna, Mytilene, Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Constantinople.

SUDAN DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.—The mail steamers Dahabieh and Kossieh leave Suez alternately on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin in connection with the Sudan Government Railways express service to Khartoum.

RED SEA COASTING MAIL SERVICE.—Mail steamers leave Suez on Mondays at 5 p.m. for Tor (for Sinai) Yambou and Jeddah, continuing in alternate weeks to Port Sudan, Suakin, Massawah, Hodeidah and Aden.

For further information refer to the Co.'s Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez or to THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., HAMBURG-AMERIKA REISE-BUREAU or other Tourist Agencies.

DEUTSCHE LEVANTE-LINIE.
Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular Service fortnightly from HAMBURG to ALEXANDRIA; weekly from ANTWERP; every 4 weeks from BORDEAUX direct to ALEXANDRIA; homewards every 2 weeks from ALEXANDRIA for ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG. Goods forwarded at through-rates from all German Railway Stations on direct Bills of Lading to ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, SYRIA, etc. Special facilities for conveyance of cotton, etc. from Alexandria via Rotterdam and Hamburg to German manufacturing towns.

Expected at Alexandria:
September 6th S.S. Rhodios from Hamburg, bound for Rotterdam and Hamburg.
S.S. Samos, now in port discharging.

For tariff and particulars apply to **ADOLPHE STROSS**, Alexandria Agent. 15-9-907

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

***Amante.** Tons 4,800. *Thessalon. Tons 5,000. *Moeris. Tons 7,100. *Soti. Tons 5,000.
*Amante. Tons 4,800. *Thessalon. Tons 5,000. *Moeris. Tons 7,100. *Soti. Tons 5,000.
*Amante. Tons 4,800. *Thessalon. Tons 5,000. *Moeris. Tons 7,100. *Soti. Tons 5,000.

Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved. — Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st £14 Single, £25 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £16 Return. — To Malta, 1st, £5 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return. — Return tickets available for six months.

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only. Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fares through to and from Cairo.

For particulars apply **R. J. MOSS & Co.** Alexandria Agents.

P. HENDERSON & CO'S LINE.

The Steamers of this Line leave Suez and Port Said every fortnight for Algiers and London or Liverpool

Saloon Fare £12. Special Summer season rates £10. Port Said to Marseilles £7.

S.S. TENASERIM Tons 7100 will leave PORT SAID about 1st September for Dover

" AMARAPORA " 6600 " " 17th Sept. for Dover

Due in London or Liverpool in 13 days.

The Saloon accommodation is amidships, and the vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements.

For further information apply to the Company's Agents.

WORMS & CO., Port Said and Suez. **THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT) LTD.,** Cairo, G. J. GRACE & CO., Alexandria. 31-12-906

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION CO., LTD.

KHARTOUM: Cairo Office, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil.

TRANSPORT DEPT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip dep. Khartoum Tuesdays Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at all Cairo Tourist Agents.—SPECIAL STEAMERS for private charter.

TRIPS ARRANGED & transport of goods to all places on White-Blue Niles within navigation limits.

ENGINEERING DEPT. Shipyard for construction of sternwheel steamers, barges, steam, motor launches, etc. Contractors for all classes of machinery, buildings, irrigation pumps, etc.

Sole Agents for Duddridge Oil Engines: from 1 to 35 B.H.P., as supplied to Sudan Government.

Seamless Steel Boat Co., Ltd., etc., etc. 31-10-906

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1836—Capital £1,000,000—Reserve Fund £700,000

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.—EST. 1803.

1, Old Broad St., LONDON.—Policies issued at Suez by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents. 31-12-906

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LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited)

FIDELITY National Guarantee and Suretyship Association (Limited)

RISKS ACCEPTED AT TARIFF RATES.—CLAIMS LIBERALLY AND PROMPTLY SETTLED

Agents for Egypt: **HEWAT & Co.,** Alexandria. 10-10-907

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CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE:—CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL

Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa and Khartoum.

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BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their passages, where steamer plans may be consulted, and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at principal Railway Stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo three weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assuan, and Wady Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Friday for Assuan and Halfa.

Special combined rail and steamer Nile Tours at greatly reduced prices.

Special Steamers and Dahabieh for Private Parties.

Special arrangements for tours in Palestine, Syria, and the Desert. Lowest rates.

BEST CAMP EQUIPMENT IN THE COUNTRY

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co.'s Indian Mail Lines, calling at Aden, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta Out, and Madras (Gowda) and Plymouth (optional) Home, Sailing from Suez.

OUTWARD.—Jelanga. August 31 | **HOMEWARD.—Dihvara.** September 2

EAST AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Calling at Aden, Bombay, Zanzibar and Port. Monthly service.

First Class Fares from Suez to (Aden) £12.10.0; (Bombay) £24.10.0; (Zanzibar) £36.10.0; (Port) £48.10.0.

From Port Said £2 less Homeward, and £2 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.

PORT SAID Agents: Worms & Co. and Wills & Co. Ltd.—CAIRO: ALEXANDRIA: Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., and Anglo-American Hotel & Steamer Co. For particulars apply to G. BEYTS & Co., 31-12-906

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS), LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe and America

First Class Passenger Steamer Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES S.S. "Circassia" Sept. 11 | For GALATTA S.S. "Assyria" Sept. 7

For LONDON S.S. "Asia" September 15 | For BOMBAY S.S. "Castalia" Sept. 11

Summer Rates up to the 31st October

FARES FROM: Port Said to Marseilles £8.10.0; to London £13.4.0; Add £1 to above fare for passenger from Cairo, Ismailia, or Suez. Reduced rates on steamers not carrying baggage and storewages.

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ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK LIMITED

London, Paris, Alexandria, Cairo, Malta, Gibraltar, Tantai, Mansurah and Port-Said.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000, Paid up Capital £500,000, Reserve £550,000

The Bank undertakes every description of banking business on most favourable conditions.

BANK OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

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The Bank undertakes every kind of Banking business.

Fixed deposits accepted at the Cairo Branch on the following terms: 3 months, 2%; 6 months, 2½%; 12 months, 3%

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Alexandria Branch 11, Rue Cherif Pacha.—40 Branches in Paris, and 112 Throughout France.

Branches in Cairo, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Tunis, India, Madagascar, Australia, etc. Bills Collected. Deposit Accounts opened at sight & for fixed periods. Advances on securities, in current account. Letters of Credit and Telegraphic Transfers Issued. Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold. Stocks and Valuable received in custody. Purchase and Sale of Stock & Shares in Egypt and Abroad. Dividends Collected. 33393-31-12-4

COMPTOIR FINANCIER & COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE

Sigle Social: ALEXANDRIE.—Securite: LE CAIRE.

Capital Autorise £1,000,000. Capital Emis £500,000.—Reserve (environ) £25,000.

Administrateur-Delégue: M. ALFRED CAMPOS. Directeur Général: M. BRUNETTO CAMPOS.

Ordres de Bourse. Reports sur valeurs égyptiennes, Avances sur marchandises et sur titres, Emission Lettres de Crédit, traites, chèques. 28098-30-9-907

CREDIT LYONNAIS

CAPITAL FRANCS 250,000,000 ENTIÈREMENT VERSES

Agences d'Egypte: ALEXANDRIE, LE CAIRE, PORT-SAID.

Le Crédit Lyonnais fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que: Avances sur titres fixes et en compte courant, Avances sur marchandises et consignations, Emission de traites et chèques, Emission de lettres de Crédit, Paiements par télégraphe sur les principales villes de la France et de l'étranger, Garde de titres, Recouvrement d'effets sur l'égypte et l'étranger. Le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds en compte de dépôt et délivre des bons de échéance fixe au taux de 3 0/0 pour 1 an et au-delà.

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BANK OF SALONICA.

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THE BANK undertakes every description of Banking business on favourable terms. 10-4-907

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ATHENS—CAPITAL DR. 40,000,000 (FULLY PAID UP).—RESERVE DR. 8,785,000.

Branches: London 55-57 Bishopsgate-street Within, Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople (Palata & Stamboul), Smyrna, Candia, Oanea, Piræus, Patras, Volo, Hydra, Chios, and Salonica. The Bank undertakes all banking business in Egypt, Greece, etc.

Interests on cash deposits, 3 0/0 per ann. at sight; 3 1/2 0/0 per ann. for 6 months; 4 0/0 per ann. for 12 months; 5 0/0 per ann. for 3 years and over. Savings Bank Branch receives deposits at 4 0/0 per ann., from P.T. 30 to P.T. 30,000. 10-1-907

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CAPITAL: £3,000,000. RESERVE (ENVIRON): £1,500,000. Mr. F. T. ROWLAT, GOVERNOR

Sigle Social au Caire, Succursale à Alexandria, Agence à Assouan, Assouan, Benha, Bent-Suef, Chibbi el Kom, Damahour, Fayoum, Khartoum, Kénah, Mansourah, Minieh, Alexandria, Luxor, Port-Said, Port-Sudan, Suakin, Sohag, Tantah, Zagazig, Monaki (Cairo) et Londres (4 et 6, King William Street). Le National Bank of Egypt reçoit des dépôts à terme fixe, fait des avances et ouvre des comptes courants sur titres, valeurs et marchandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente d'effets sur l'étranger, de l'escompte, ainsi que de toutes les opérations de Banque.

31-12-906

DEUTSCHE ORIENTBANK, A.G.

CAPITAL M. 16,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN: BRANCHES: Hamburg, Alexandria (26 Cherif

Pasha Street), Cairo (Midan Suarab), Constantinople, Brusa.

deposits received, current accounts opened, and all banking operations undertaken 28343-10-8-907

CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN

Capital 12,500,000 Francs entièrement versés.—Agence d'Alexandrie, 14, Rue Stamboul.

LE CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN fait toutes opérations de Banque, notamment: ESCOMPTES D'EFFETS SUR L'EGYPTE ET L'ETRANGER, AVANCES SUR TITRES.—GARDE DE TITRES.—DROITS DE FONDS A VUE et à échéance fixe avec intérêts aux taux suivants: 3 0/0 pour dépôt de 3 mois, 3 0/0 pour dépôt de 6 mois, 3 1/2 0/0 pour dépôt de 1 an. LE CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN reçoit des marchandises en consignation pour la vente et fait des avances sur Coton, Graines et autres marchandises. — 28337-10-8-907

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Berlin - Bremen - Frankfurt a. M. - London.

Capital (fully paid-up) M 170,000,000 — Reserve Fund M 57,600,000.

Represented at Hamburg by Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

29756 The Bank transacts general banking business of every description. 11-3-908

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Dividends paid during last 10 years (1897-1906) 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 11, 12, 12, 12 per cent.

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London Agency: 4 George Yard, Lombard-Street, London E. C. 3070-31-1-908

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NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE

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Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

LUXURIOUS FIRST CLASS TOURIST STEAMERS "VICTORIA," "PURITAN," and "GERMANIA."

Bi-weekly Express Steamer "KORONA" and "ANAN" by S.S. "NAVFLOWER."

REGULAR WEEKLY DEPARTURES TO THE SECOND CATABACT BY THE S.S. "NUBIA."

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.

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Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotels Company."

For details and programmes apply to HEAD OFFICE: Sharia Bayas, Continental Hotel Buildings, CAIRO.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Leaves Port Said Arrives Naples Arrives Hamburg

S.S. Silesia Aug. 10th Aug. 14th Aug. 26th

S.S. Scandia Sep. 7th Sep. 11th Sep. 23rd

S.S. Hamburg Oct. 5th Oct. 9th Oct. 21st

S.S. Rhenania Nov. 2nd Nov. 6th Nov. 18th

Monthly connections from Port-Said to the ports of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Port-Said to Colombo, China and Japan: August 3rd, S.S. RHEMANIA; Sep. 3rd, S.S. HOHENSTERN; Oct. 4th, S.S. SILESIA; Nov. 3rd, S.S. SCANDIA.

Also occasional sailings from Port-Said to Marseilles, Oran and London. Roomy Cabins—Good Cuisine.

Pleasure Cruises to Iceland, Spitzbergen, Norway, Scotland, etc. during the Summer by the S.S. OCEANA, S.S. MYSTOR and the S.S. KNORRHOFFEN.

The S.S. Oceana will resume the express service between Alexandria and the Continent next October.

Apply to: HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Continental Hotel, CAIRO. O. J. GRACE & Co., ALEXANDRIA, 28074 DEUTSCHE KOHLN DEPOT, PORT SAID & SUZ. 31-12-907

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

ALEXANDRIA-NAPLES-MARSEILLES. Weekly Departure from ALEXANDRIA (3 p.m.)

SOBREBOARD: 4, 18 Sept.; 2, 16, 30 October

REWEDEBOARD: 20 Sept.; 29 Oct.; 6 November.

The following S.S. are intended to leave PORT SAID: OUTWARD: for BREMEN or HAMBURG

via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar) & Southampton, Antwerp

Zieten 8000 Tons ... about 7 Sept. Fr. Eit Friedrich 8000 Tons ... about 4 Oct.

York 8000 Tons ... about 11 Sept. Seydlitz 8000 Tons ... about 9 Oct.

Fr. Reg. Luitpold 8000 Tons ... about 25 Sept. Frau Heinrich 8000 Tons ... about 17 Oct.

Service Maritime Roumain

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Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd. (ESTABLISHED 1782.)
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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
(FIRE) INSURANCE CO. (LIFE)
Total Funds exceed £17,000,000.
Agents: PEEL & CO., Alexandria.

Draught Beer for the Home.

KÜPPER'S BEER IN SIPHONS.

5 Litre Siphon per P.T. 20.

10 Litre Siphons per P.T. 35

Delivered Free.

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TEA MERCHANTS TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
CAIRO.

CHEAP SALE.

Some of the Best Bargains are as follows:
White drill skirts, beautiful cut and fit at 18 P.T.
Blouse dresses ready to wear, muslin and zephyr, 40 P.T.
Under skirts, very full, some lace trimmed 7.10 and 11 P.T.
Embroidered Blouse lengths 15 P.T.
Linen over skirts from 10 P.T.
Children's Linen and duck costumes at 9, 18, 25, 30 P.T.
Satin Ribbon, Excellent quality 1 P.T. the metre.
Laces in Vals, 1 to 3 inches wide at 3, 6 and 9 P.T. per Dozen of yards.
Ladies veiling in plain spot, tulle, etc. 3 P.T.
Open work Lisle stockings from 4½ P.T.
Blouse and skirt piece goods from 1½ P.T. the metre.
Boys sailor Hats at 4 and 5 P.T.
Girls white flops in lovely straw at 5 P.T.
Ladies Hats and sunshades also at very low prices, every department has an attraction.
— Open from 7.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Daily. —



THE GREATEST care should be taken in what we eat and drink, yet we are too often indifferent and careless, notwithstanding health depends on what we eat and drink.
In regard to drink nothing but the best should be taken. It costs no more than the indifferent quality, if people would only ask for what they know is the best. Old Scotch Whisky is the most wholesome beverage yet known. Mackie's Scotch Whisky gives an undoubted guarantee to those who are not judges of quality.

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
138 BATH STREET,
GLASGOW, 8th October, 1906.

I hereby certify that I have taken samples of every vatting of Mackie's White Horse Collar Blend of Scotch Whisky used in bottling during the month of September, and the results of my analyses indicate that it conforms to the standard for Pot Still Scotch Whisky set up in the London case. I am also of opinion that it is an old Whisky of excellent quality and flavour, which has been well matured in wood.

JOHN CLARK, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow and the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, &c.

N.B.—This Whisky is the same as supplied to the Red Cross Society, London, to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

N. SPATHIS, Agent.

CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA

The largest and most varied Stock in the Empire of
NEW AND RELIABLE SECOND-HAND MACHINERY

of every description, ready for prompt shipment. Second-hand Machinery shipped all over the world, comprising

50 PORTABLE ENGINES,

from 3-h.p. and all sizes to 25-h.p.

NEW PORTABLE ENGINES,

4, 6, 7, and 8 Horse-Power and others.

Locomotive Engines from 8" to 17" cyls. Engines and Boilers combined, also Horizontal, Vertical, Traction, Winding, Gas and Oil Engines, Road Rollers, Plenty of Cornish, Lancashire, Loco-type, Vertical, and other Boilers, Great Variety. Saw Benches, Stone Breakers, Pulverisers and other Pumps. Steam Winches, Cranes and other Lifting Machinery. Mortar Mills.

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The Egyptian Gazette

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TRUSTS.

Commenting upon the active opposition of President Roosevelt against the trusts the "Times" remarks.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Providence, where he laid the corner-stone of the Pilgrim Memorial monument, observed that he had received countless requests and suggestions, both public and private, that he should do or say something to ease the situation. Dealing with these requests, he intimated very plainly that he does not believe the financial disturbance to be of his making. That disturbance, he points out, is universal. It is felt on the Bourses of the Continent and on the London Stock Exchange just as much as in New York. That is true, but it is not, taken by itself, a convincing argument. Every considerable disturbance is nowadays felt in all the great financial centres because they are closely connected and inter-dependent, while the telegraph renders movements practically simultaneous all over the world. In such circumstances it is not easy to prove beyond cavil that disturbance begins at any given spot, especially when, as at present, trade is generally active, and everything is working at high pressure. The rule is that every exchange places the origin of disturbance somewhere else, and tries to pose as the innocent victim of speculation in less cautious and well-ordered centres. The exact truth of the matter is difficult to ascertain, and most difficult of all when it suits New York to accept the blame which London and Paris are glad to throw upon it. Just now New York is pleased to be regarded as the storm-centre because Wall-street finds it convenient to pass on the charge to President Roosevelt. If he cannot mathematically prove that other centres are just as disturbed as New York on their own account, he can at least show cause for strongly suspecting this to be the case. Speculation has been lively in the Old World as well as in the New. In both alike there has been a great absorption of capital by business undertakings eager to make the most of trade activity while it lasts, and accordingly we may expect in both cases monetary stringency and a fall in the value of securities. It is worth remembering that there have been periods of stringency and falling securities before now, when there was no President proposing to deal with dishonest corporations. We may therefore receive with considerable reserve the theory that President Roosevelt's policy is responsible for things at least susceptible of a totally different explanation. He hints not obscurely that the disturbance has been artificially increased in New York by the wealthy men whose alleged malpractices he attacks, in order to get up a public scare at the prospect of reform. What we know of the ways of Wall street and of corporations cannot be said to render this theory wholly incredible.

The President, at all events, announces his unwavering determination to continue in the course he has marked out for himself. He says it is idle to ask him not to prosecute criminals whether rich or poor, but he repeats as he has done many times before, that he entertains no hostility to corporations as such or to men of wealth as such. He declares emphatically that no vindictive action has been or will be undertaken, and that he intends to pursue his end of purifying corporation business with as little harshness as possible and with the greatest anxiety not to inflict undeserved suffering upon innocent stockholders.

The Standard Oil Company has issued a circular complaining that it is pursued with causeless hostility by the Government, that it is absolutely innocent of all the charges brought against it, that it is the victim of technicalities mercilessly used, and that the one grief of its manager is that half a million people interested in it are going to suffer. That sort of thing will no doubt have its effect; but, if Mr. Taft and the President are right in believing that there is a great and general awakening of the public conscience, the moans of these interested parties will not seriously affect the course of affairs. It is at least significant in this connexion that those who leap from the Republican frying-pan will only land in the Democratic fire. Mr. Bryan goes further than Mr. Roosevelt, and proclaims absolute hostility to all big trusts, whether managed one way or the other. The American people will, no doubt, find means to sift good from bad, and to impose reasonable restrictions with nothing but benefit to honest enterprise.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Bourse.

Monday next being what is commonly known as Labour Day the bourses of Cairo, Alexandria, and New York will be closed.

Coal Imports.

During January 1 and August 29th 844,050 tons of coal were imported into Egypt, of which 455,459 tons were Welsh 115,303 Newcastle, 136,670 Yorkshire, 76,272 Scotch and 60,346 other qualities. During the corresponding period of last year the coal imports totalled 770,599.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail for Europe via Port Said and Brindisi will be made up at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 3.10 p.m. on Monday for ordinary correspondence, 2.10 p.m. for registered correspondence, midday for money orders and insured articles and at noon on Sunday for parcels.

The Alhambra Theatre.

The debut of the Galenzi troupe of French comedy at the Alhambra Theatre last night was a great success and was attended by a large audience, including the Governor. To-night "Triplepatte" is again to be staged and for to-morrow "Le Vieux Marcheur" is billed.

Distribution of prizes.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the Islamic School "Abu El Abbass" took place this morning under the presidency of the Rev. Sheikh Shaker, Chief Imam at Alexandria. Hussain Pasha Fakhr, Regent, Mazloum Pasha, the Governor and many notable's were present. Sheikh Shaker delivered an eloquent address on the Islamic religion.

CAIRO DRINKING WATER.

As mentioned by us in a recent issue a deputation visited the Regent and Sir Eldon Forster to present a complaint against the artesian well water in Cairo, the principal points of which are:—

That the water from the artesian wells is not "artesian" in the sense understood by all the world.

That it is not hygienic as contended by the Water Company.

That it is very detrimental to the health of the inhabitants.

That it occasions many internal maladies, such as gastritis and enteritis, as well as diseases of the skin.

That it weakens the body and causes it to lose its vigour. Its effects are most noticeable upon women and children, and it has certainly contributed in a great degree to the mortality which has not ceased to increase since the water has been in use.

That it has a bad odour, a bad taste, and often changes in colour, for it is sometimes blackish, sometimes reddish and sometimes greenish.

That it causes the hair to fall and to whiten rapidly, it destroys the clothes and the white linen especially, and it strongly oxidizes metal utensils and renders their use very dangerous.

It leaves a residue of lime in copper vessels, and destroys the soldering of lead pipes; it is equally probable that it brings with it a certain quantity of lead, for numbers of those suffering from serious illnesses show symptoms in all points resembling those produced by lead on the human body.

It is, in short, impossible to purify in all ways the water in question, and to render it fit for drinking purposes, and the needs of the house, while its use in its present state greatly endangers the health and the life of the inhabitants.

As to the fact that the wells in question are not really "artesian" in a hygienic and medical sense, and that they contain many salts and residues dangerous to health.

SULTAN'S ACCESSION FETES.

By kind permission of Major C.A. Wilding, Commanding, and Officers 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Band will play the following programme of music in the Esbekieh Gardens on Sunday 1st September from 9 to 11 p.m. in honour of H.I.M. the Sultan's anniversary accession.

March—"Greetings from Egypt"—J. Tobisch.
Entr'acte—Rose Mousse—Bosc.
Overture—"The Merry Monarch"—Herold.
Valse—"Luna"—Linche.
Selection—"The Geisha"—S. Jones.
Patrol—"Turkish"—Michaelis.
Two Step—"La Petite Tonkinoise"—Scott and Christini.
Selection—"The Obedient"—Caryl and Monckton.
Serenade—"La Faima"—Hartman.
Musical Idyll—"Hawatha"—Morel.
Regimental March.
Khedivial Anthem—"Turkish Anthem."
God Save the King.
R. Watson, Bandmaster.

CASINO SAN STEFANO

Le concert d'adieu des artistes de chant du Casino a été des plus réussis. Une foule élégante était accourue pour offrir un dernier témoignage de satisfaction à Mlle Pitirollo et à Messrs. Barbieri et Lanzerotti. Nos meilleurs remerciements à ces braves artistes.

Demain matin grand concert donné par l'excellent orchestre Bracale, dont voici le programme: Ganne, Marche Byzantine; Verdi, Traviata Fantaisie; Thomas, Hamlet; Rossini, Barbieri di Seviglia, cavatina solo pour piston; Saint Saëns, Marche Héroïque.

Demain à 5.30 grand concert avec programme des plus choisis qui sera suivi de la représentation cinématographique en plein air.

CINEMATOGRAFIE URBANORA

Hier soir à eu lieu le changement complet du programme. Il y figure "La France au Maroc", une actualité sensationnelle; "En Egypte", grande vue inédite que tout le monde voudra voir, etc.

Comme attraction: Florial dans son répertoire choisi et une grande attraction réservée au public hellène qui fréquente l'Urbanora: A. Melitianos, chanteur populaire Grec qui paraît pour la première fois en Egypte, arrivant d'Athènes où son succès fut immense. Son répertoire de chansons patriotiques et nationales sera sans nul doute aussi applaudi des Alexandrins qu'il l'a été des Athéniens.

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

EXAMINATIONS IN ARABIC.

On the 22nd inst. Mr. John Robertson asked, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he can now state what knowledge of Arabic is required of British officials under the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction and give the statistics of the examinations; and can he also give any information as to the rate of pension and salaries payable to Native and British judges respectively, and as to the inspectors appointed in the Slave Trade Repression Department in Egypt. [22nd August 1907.]

Secretary Sir Edward Grey.—With regard to the first Question, British teachers in Egyptian Government schools and British officials attached to the Ministry of Education are not required to show any proficiency in Arabic prior to their appointment.

Appointments under the Ministry of Education, as in other branches of the Egyptian Civil Service, are, however, probationary for a period of not less than one year or more than two years.

With the exception of certain senior officials, whose appointment depends upon the possession of special technical qualifications, all British officials under the Ministry of Education are required to show proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing current Egyptian Arabic before they can be confirmed in their appointment or recommended for any increase of salary.

Regulations instituting such an examination optionally were first enacted in 1898. In 1900 the elementary examination was made compulsory, and an advanced examination in modern Arabic and an honours examination in classical Arabic were instituted. The compulsory clause in the regulations of 1900 is not retroactive, but all except four of the British officials to whom the clause, if retroactive, would have been applicable, have voluntarily passed the elementary examination.

Only 12 of the British officials now serving under the Ministry of Education have been exempted as specialists from the obligation of passing the examination as a condition of their appointment on the permanent staff; apart from these exemptions the regulations have been rigorously enforced.

The advanced and honours examinations are optional, but promotion depends in a large measure upon an official passing at least the advanced examination.

The number of British officials who have passed the tests during the last five years is as follows:—

Grade	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Elementary Examination.....	5	17	12	15	19
Advanced Examination.....	1	2	—	3	1
Honours Examination.....	—	—	—	—	1

The examinations are held in April and November, and officials who fail at one examination are allowed to present themselves at any examination, subject to the condition that unless they pass the elementary examination within the two years' limit of their probationary service they become liable to dismissal.

With regard to the number of failures at the elementary examination, 76 British teachers and other officials employed under the Ministry of Education passed the examination on presenting themselves for the first time, and 22 on presenting themselves for the second time, whilst three who have presented themselves once and one who has presented himself twice have not yet passed the examination.

With regard to the second Question, in the Mixed Courts the annual salaries of the Native judges are:—

President of the Court of Appeal L.E. 900
Judge of the Court of Appeal " 1,000
President of the Court of First Instance (Cairo). " 720
Judge of Court of First Instance " 750

These judges are entitled to pension, see page 5 infra.

The annual salaries of the British judges are:—

Judge of the Court of Appeal, L.E. 1,850 (of which £E1,543 is true salary and £E 307 is an indemnity in lieu of pension).
Judge of Court of First Instance, £E1,388 (of which £E1,157 is true salary and L.E. 231 is an indemnity in lieu of pension).

These judges are not entitled to pension. In the Native Civil and Criminal Courts the present salaries of the Native judges are:—

President of the Court of Appeal. L.E.1,500.
Judges of the Court of Appeal " L.E.800 and L.E.1,000
Presidents of Courts of First Instance... L.E.600 and L.E.800

Vice-Presidents of Courts of First Instance... L.E.540 and L.E.600
Judges of Court of First Instance, five classes... L.E.240, L.E.300, L.E.360, L.E.420, and L.E.480.

The salaries of the British judges are:—

Vice-President of Court of Appeal... L.E.1,750.
Judges of Court of Appeal... L.E.1,000 and L.E.1,200.
Judges of Court of First Instance... L.E.600 to L.E.800.

All the above Native and British judges are entitled to pension. See page 5, infra.

The history of the above salaries is as follows:—

The Court of Appeal was established in February 1884, the president (Native) being

entitled to a salary of L.E.1,200, the vice-president (Native) to L.E.900, Native judges to L.E. 720, Native assistant judges (Juges suppléants) to L.E. 540, and British judges to L.E. 962.

In 1894 the salary of assistant judges was raised to L.E. 660; in 1896 all the assistant judges became judges; and in 1897 their salaries were raised to L.E. 720.

In 1899 a British vice-president was appointed with a salary of L.E. 1,200.

In 1902 the salaries of Native judges were raised to L.E. 800 and of British judges to L.E. 1,000

In 1904 the salaries of the Native president and of the British vice-president were both raised to L.E. 1,500.

In 1905 the salaries of judges doing assize court work were raised, Native judges to L.E. 1,000, and British judges to L.E. 1,200.

In 1907 the British vice-president's salary was raised to L.E. 1,750.

The Courts of First Instance were established in Lower Egypt in February 1884, presidents (Native) being entitled to salaries of L.E. 600 and L.E. 720, vice-presidents (Native) to L.E. 480 and L.E. 600, Native judges to L.E. 420, Native assistant judges to L.E. 264, and British judges to L.E. 700.

Similar courts were established in Upper Egypt in June 1889, presidents (Native) being entitled to a salary of L.E.420, vice-presidents (Native) to L.E.336, Native judges to £E300, Native assistant judges to L.E.174.

In 1893 the salaries of presidents in Upper Egypt were raised to L.E.540, of vice-presidents in Upper Egypt to L.E.480, and of vice-presidents in Lower Egypt to L.E.540. At the same time all the Native judges for both Upper and Lower Egypt were divided into the five classes existing at the present day.

In 1903 the salaries of the presidents of Cairo and Alexandria were raised to £E800, and those of presidents in Upper Egypt to L.E.600, and of vice-presidents in Upper Egypt to L.E.540.

In 1905 British judges were first appointed in Upper Egypt, and at the same time the salaries of British judges in both Upper and Lower Egypt were put on the present footing.

In the Muhammadan Ecclesiastical Courts all the judges are Natives. Their present salaries are as follows:—

President of Supreme Court (Grand Cadi) L.E. 1735
Judges of Supreme Court... " 480
Judges of Central Court of Cairo " 300 and L.E. 480

President (Cadi) of Central Courts... " 168 and L.E. 192, " 216, L.E. 240, " 480, L.E. 600

Judges and Muftis of Central Courts... " 120, L.E. 216, " 240, L.E. 300

Judges of District Courts... " 72 and L.E. 120

All these judges are entitled to pension.

As regards the history of these salaries it appears that in 1876 the Grand Cadi and the presidents and judges of the Central Courts at Cairo and Alexandria were drawing their present salaries.

Before 1884 the presidents of the Central Courts were receiving salaries up to L.E. 144 and the judges' and muftis' salaries up to L.E. 84.

In that year the salaries of the presidents were raised to L.E. 144 to 240 and of the judges and muftis to L.E. 84 to 96. In 1907 the salaries of judge and muftis were raised to the present figure.

In 1880 the salaries of judges of the district courts were up to £E60; in that year they were increased to £E60 to 72; in 1891 they were all equalised at £E 72; and in the present year the salaries of about half of these judges have been raised to £E120.

As regards pensions as mentioned above the British judges of the Mixed Courts are not entitled to any.

Six Native judges of the Native Courts are entitled to a pension, under the provisions of the Pension Law of Said Pasha (26th December 1854), at the rate of one-fourth of their last year's salary after 15 years' service, one-third after 20 years, one half after 25 years, two-thirds after 30 years, and to a pension equal to their last year's salary after 40 years service.

Three Native judges of the Native Courts are entitled to a pension, under the Pension Law of Ismail Pasha (11th June 1871), at the rate of one-fourth of their last year's salary after 30 years' service.

All the other judges above-mentioned, viz. Native judges of the Mixed Courts, of the Native Civil and Criminal Courts, and of the Muhammadan Ecclesiastical Courts, and British judges of the Native Courts, are subject to the provisions of the Pension Law of 21st June 1887. A judge who has entered the Government service under the age of 35, has served for 25 years, and attained the age of 55, is entitled to pension under this Law.

The basis of this pension is the average annual salary drawn by him during the last three years of his service, and he is entitled to a pension at the rate of one-sixtieth of this average salary of every year's service. This pension cannot exceed either L.E.600, or three-quarters of his average salary.

With regard to the third question the following officials were appointed to the Slave Trade Department during the years 1905-6:—

F. J. Atterbury appointed Inspector on January 1st 1905, at a salary of L.E.300 per annum.

Mr. Brander Dunbar, appointed Inspector on January 1st 1906 at a salary of L.E.500 per annum.

Resigned and replaced by—Mr. Akers Douglas, appointed Inspector on July 11th, 1906 at a salary of L.E.500 per annum.

Mr. Lake Geere appointed Inspector on January 1st, 1906, at a salary of L.E.500 per annum.

THE COTTON SEASON.

REPORT FROM LIVERPOOL.

We have received by mail the following cotton report from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, of Liverpool and signed by Messrs. Haywood and Co.

So far back as January the Continent purchased winter futures against long dated sales of yarn, and this was persisted in until March and April, a considerable accumulation taking place. The effect of these purchases was to give the opportunity for those holding much low cotton to transfer their hedges from near months to more distant positions, where they have remained. The persistent demand from the trade has kept up the relative price of the current month, as it came along, to a satisfactory premium over the distant hedges, permitting those who had held such distant cotton to sell to advantage, but those whose hedges remained in near cotton tendered their cotton, which has accumulated in the hands of a few houses who are obviously hedged with distant futures, this the Continental lock up represents the hedges of the large stock of low cotton. So far thus is all right and plain sailing, but the question will shortly arise—how soon will the trade begin to purchase low cotton? It is believed that the prices of low and good will narrow as the new cotton comes to market, but this will be by the new declining relative to old, not the old advancing relative to new, and a decline in new will continue to keep the trade on the better descriptions and keep them off the old. This is irrespective of the future course of the market as regards the size of the crop, and is based on the assumption that it will prove a fair average crop as regards quality.

There is a further condition, in that as this block of Continental futures is returned to the market as the contracts become exchanged for actual cotton on the other side, and has to be resold in competition with the surplus offers of hedges of such new cotton as may be bought by merchants who is there likely to come as actively to the point and buy them. This Continental business we have referred to has been practically supplied out of this crop although the yarn will be made out of the coming crop, thus unless the market can continue to keep the demand ahead of the year, the 1907-8 crop will not need to be as large by the amount of this forward business as is calculated, to fully supply all the demands even of the present bloated number of spindles.

When this year's figures are made up we think it will be found that the world has put 1,000,000 bales to stock this season at the mills, or out of sight, and that the actual output of the spindles has been materially below the year's takings. Thus we reassert that the coming season will prove to be a ten months, and not a twelve months, year, and comparisons will prove of no value whatever.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Commenting upon the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Mediterranean Command "Al Watan" says:—

"We were the first to note that the new Command created in a rather mysterious way for the Duke of Connaught implied a political significance of grave importance as far as Egypt was concerned. We believed the Royal Duke might think of making his headquarters in Egypt, and quite a considerable number of thinkers shared with us that opinion although nothing official has been forthcoming to confirm it so far. It appears now that our view of the new Command was adopted in certain official quarters here and elsewhere, for we have private intelligence of the reliable species that some of the highest personages feel perturbed and ill at ease in consequence of the novel departure in British policy. Whether the Duke of Connaught is ultimately to make his central office in this country or to make his visits to it more frequent and prolonged, he is sure to take precedence in matters of rank and prestige. Furthermore, it is only natural to presume that if Egypt is to rank with Malta and Gibraltar—both British possessions of old—and to be under the constant superintendence of the King's brother, she cannot remain within the pale of Turkish suzerainty for any length of time. No wonder, then, that the Porte looks askance at the new arrangement, or that the authorities in the Turkish capital seem alarmed as we were told by Reuter at the beginning of this week. Once again we suggest, although we have no authority for the suggestion, that the new Command is not an innocent creation and that Turkish rulers here and at Constantinople have ample reason for fear and calculation."

NOTES FROM SANTA.

NEW NATIVE TRIBUNAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
Saturday, August 28.

The Ministry of Justice has built a new native tribunal at Santa. It is in a good position, and of modern construction.

Two Cases of Murder.

A native from Tokh-mazied, Santa district, was fired at by an unseen person while attending a funeral. He was killed immediately, and the police are actively engaged in searching for the assassin. Another native from Kolalla was shot yesterday while standing before the gate of his house, and died almost immediately. Two persons were arrested who are said to be his enemies and with whom he had had disputes.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Prince Mohamed Aly, brother of the Khedive, was received in private audience by the Sultan at Yildiz Palace, during the past week.

Prince Mohamed Pasha Daoud has arrived at Alexandria from Europe.

Prince Omar Pasha Toussoun will arrive at Alexandria from Europe on Monday.

Prince Djemil Pasha Toussoun has arrived at Paris for a short stay, after which he will return to Trouville.

Saad Pasha Zagloul, Minister of Public Instruction, is expected at Alexandria on the 16th prox.

Mr. P. P. Graves has returned to Cairo from Syria.

M. Olarowsky, the new Russian Commissioner to the Caisse de la Dette, has arrived at Alexandria.

Dr. S. Voronoff will sail to-day for Europe. He will visit the Tyrol and afterwards Paris, and return to Cairo at the end of October.

Dr. N. Arbeely, surgeon-dentist, returns to Cairo on Monday from his annual holiday, and resumes his usual hours of consultation at Maison Zahar, opposite Sheppard's hotel.

LITERARY TREASURE TROVE IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

Probably the oldest theological book in the world is the old Egyptian work known as "The book for the Dead," though if the similar series of writings, known as the "Pyramid Texts" because first discovered incised and emblazoned upon the interior of the 4th and 5th dynasty pyramids at Sakkara, belong to another work they may be still more ancient.

Vast as is the antiquity of the many chapters of "The book for the Dead," at the time when the first great collection of them we know of was arranged by the priests, numbering about 162 chapters, the work was already so old that some chapters had been lost or forgotten and consequently if such were ever discovered they had to be incorporated into the canon. Necessarily such an interpolation of an additional chapter would make all the specimen copies used by the scribes for engraving these funerary writings for the many centuries during which the missing chapter had been omitted, imperfect, and therefore some particularly cogent reason had to be given for the insertion of the restored texts. This would be the more requisite if the freshly introduced matter had been so long lost sight of that the esoteric meaning was forgotten, and consequently although for pious reasons the priests decided it must be reinstated in the book yet its sentences were practically unintelligible.

Now Egyptologists find that the reason assigned for the restoration of chapters to "The book for the Dead" is always that they had been found again built into the walls or concealed in some part of a sacred edifice, and Professor Edouard Naville has recently in a lecture delivered at the "Society of Biblical Archaeology" in London summed up the more important allegations as to the rediscovery of various ancient writings in Pharaonic Egypt. For instance, an interesting section of the "Book for the Dead," is called the "Chapter of the Heart." It gives words imagined to be spoken by the defunct to his heart when it is being weighed in the scales in the Judgment Hall. Now in several papyri of the "Book for the Dead," but notably in an 18th dynasty copy preserved at Parma, the following rubric to the Chapter is attached. "This chapter was found at Heliopolis on a brick (or slab) of the south (alabaster?) under the feet of the Majesty of this venerable god, in the writing of the god himself, in the time of the Majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Menkaura. The royal son Horduf found it when on his way to inspect the Egyptian temples.

The slab were engraved in pure lapis, and one adds that someone explained the contents to Horduf and that he brought it to the King as something mysterious that no one living had ever looked at.

The meaning of this rubric is that in the Heliopolitan temple, which we know was sacred to Thoth, the god of literature and writing, this chapter, supposed to have been his special composition, was in case in the course of ages it should be lost, graven upon stone and hidden in the plinth, or base, of a statue of the deity, and there, when doubtless because of its decay or to protect the statue while the temple was being renovated the figure was removed, it was found as its original depositors hoped it would be. As Menkaura was an early 4th dynasty Pharaoh, the era at which, before his time, the chapter had been hidden away, permitting a sufficient period to elapse for its having been forgotten when we know that the sacred writings were almost as carefully cherished and preserved as by the Hebrews; must be left to the imagination. The statue of Thoth would in the old temple of Heliopolis probably be in a small or most sacred chapel, or shrine, in the interior of the edifice, and it is possible that the adytum or most sacred enclosure of other temples, if they had therein a statue of the chief deity, would be found, if the base of the statue could now be recognised, to have ancient texts engraved upon part of the stone.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

(To be continued.)

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

La Délégation s'est réunie le 29 août 1907 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de S.E. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents: MM. Barbazz, Ehrlich, Mansour Bey Youssef, Tambacopoulos et Zervoudachi, membres.

Ismail Bey Sedky, secrétaire général. Communication est donnée d'une lettre du 24 août 1907 de S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur approuvant les divers crédits votés par la Commission municipale dans sa séance du 14 courant.

La Délégation prend connaissance d'un rapport de l'Inspecteur Sanitaire attirant l'attention de la Municipalité sur les mauvaises conditions dans lesquelles le service de vidange des fosses d'aisance est assuré par les diverses corporations et proposant pour y remédier soit de réglementer ce service, soit de le faire effectuer en régie par la Municipalité.

Un échange d'idées a eu lieu sur cette question à la suite duquel le Collège, avant de prendre une décision; demande à l'Inspecteur Sanitaire de lui soumettre un projet détaillé avec indication de la dépense que ce service nécessiterait et de son rendement basé sur un tarif arrêté.

Le Ministre ayant fait quelques remarques au projet d'arrêté élaboré par la Commission Municipale portant aggravation de pénalité en cas d'infraction au règlement sur les abattoirs, la Délégation décide de soumettre au Ministre une note rédigée à ce sujet par son Contentieux.

Communication est donnée d'une proposition de la Société Anonyme agricole et industrielle d'Egypte tendant à l'acquisition journalière de 40 à 50 tonnes des immondices de la ville à l'usage de ses propriétés de Ezbet Rouchid et de Kafi el Dawar.

Ces immondices seraient transportées par chemin de fer à la gare de Kom el Diok.

La Délégation, tout en émettant en principe un avis favorable à cette demande, décide de la renvoyer à l'étude détaillée des services pour les conditions de prix à établir et d'hygiène à observer.

Dores et déjà cependant elle considère qu'un bon triage de ces immondices ne pourrait être opéré soit dans la ville d'Alexandrie, soit sur le bord du canal.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre de S.E. le Gouverneur attirant l'attention de la Municipalité sur les accidents qui arrivent fréquemment aux baigneurs, de la plage et la priant de mettre plus en garde le public en multipliant les pancartes dans les endroits dangereux.

Il ajoute qu'il s'est mis d'ailleurs d'accord avec le service des Gardes-Côtes pour que les agents de ce service surveillent dans ce but la plage de façon plus particulière.

Il est donné à ce sujet communication d'un rapport de l'Ingénieur en Chef proposant certaines précautions supplémentaires pour la protection des baigneurs, consistant dans l'affectation d'une barque à Chatby, mise à la disposition de la Municipalité par le service des Gardes-Côtes avec deux bateliers sachant bien nager, payés par la Municipalité pour se porter au service des noyés.

Il sera en outre commandé dix nouvelles ceintures de sauvetage pour les besoins de Chatby et du Quai du Port-Est, ceintures qui seront placées dans des endroits bien visibles.

De plus des cranspons de fer seront installés dans les parties raides du Quai afin de permettre aux personnes en danger de s'y accrocher jusqu'à ce que des secours leur soient apportés. Le total de ces dépenses s'élèverait à L.E. 40.

La Délégation approuve les propositions de l'Ingénieur en Chef et autorise cette dépense d'urgence, sauf à la faire régulariser ultérieurement.

La Délégation renvoie aux services pour rapport les offres présentées pour: 1. les travaux de remplissage d'une fosse et de mise en profil de la rue Mellahah 2. la fourniture d'installations sanitaires au palais municipal et aux quatre latrines projetées dans la Ville. 3. la fourniture de 20,000 mètres carrés de dalles.

Un particulier ayant demandé l'établissement de bains de mer près de la halte Glymenopoulos, la Délégation regrette de ne pouvoir y faire droit.

Elle émet un avis favorable à divers excédents et emprises évalués par le Conseil d'Estimation dans sa séance du 19 août 1907 et décide de les soumettre à l'approbation de la Commission municipale.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre du Gouverneur transmet

TELEGRAMS.

THE CASABLANCA SITUATION.

STRONG ATTACK BY MOORS.

CASABLANCA, August 30. 4,000 Moors furiously attacked on the 28th. The French had 4 killed and several wounded. The Moors were repulsed with considerable losses. The following day was calm. Cannon dispersed some marauders. (Havas)

TANGIER, August 30. Baron Henri de Rothschild has left for Casablanca with an ambulance. (Havas)

TANGIER, August 30. The garrison here has been ordered to Fez. The British Consulate has warned Britishers to proceed to specified places in the suburbs in case the town is attacked. The Europeans from Fez have arrived at Larache. They report that the Moors in the capital were clamouring for a holy war when they left. (R.)

PARIS, August 30. The papers publish accounts of desperate fighting at Casablanca. The Moors attacked the town on 28th instant. They made a feint retreat and drew the French into an ambush. The French, being in a dangerous position, formed a square and kept off the Moors with the greatest difficulty till the arrival of artillery. Their casualties were 4 Algerians killed and 22 wounded. (Reuter)

TANGIER, August 30. In reply to the British demand for a warship the Foreign Office states that the French are sending another one here. (Reuter)

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

A MOONLIGHT ATTACK.

DUBLIN, August 30. Armed moonlighters have attacked a house at Athery : they fired into the windows : the police patrol returned the fire : no arrests have been made. (Reuter)

COLLAPSE OF RAILWAY BRIDGE.

A WORKMEN KILLED.

QUEBEC, August 30. 61 workmen have been killed owing to the collapse of a section, 1800 feet long, forming the centre span of a railway bridge in course of construction. (Reuter)

A ROYAL BETROTHMENT.

PARIS, August 30. An engagement is announced between Prince George of Greece and Princess Marie Bonaparte. (Havas)

ATHENS, August 30. Prince George is betrothed to Princess Marie Bonaparte. (Reuter)

COLLAPSE OF A HALL.

OPORTO, August 30. An assembly hall has collapsed. Ten persons were killed. (Havas)

ST. PAULS CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, August 30. The committee of architects, appointed to examine the foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral owing to the alarming reports of instability, has issued a reassuring report. (Reuter)

THE SIRDAR.

LONDON, August 30. The Sirdar who has been spending 2 months at Dunbar will return to the East at an early date. (Reuter)

TELEGRAMS.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

NAPLES, August 30. The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived here and proceeded to Marseilles en route for London. (Reuter)

RISE IN COAL.

LONDON, August 30. A rise in the price of coal generally has been announced, simultaneous with a 5 per cent increase in wages. This is due to the extraordinary demand for coal, especially abroad, and to the shortage of miners. (R.)

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

August.
Sat. 31 Alhambra Theatre. French Comedy Troupe. "Triplepatte."
San Stefano Casino. Grand Symphony Concert Every afternoon at 5.30 p.m.
Windsor Hotel. Open-Air Concert by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra 6 p.m. to midnight.
Fronton "Jai Alai" Pelote Basque. 9.30 p.m.
Urbanora Cinematographic Entertainment. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Cinematoph. Aziz and Dorès, old Ramleh Station 6.30 & 9.30.
Pathé Cinematographic entertainment. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Bains du Mex. Balloon Ascents every Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Two Orchestras. Last tram 1 a.m.
Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment. 9.30.
The Lifonti Concert. Rooms. Grand Evening Concert. 9.30 p.m.
Alexandria Swimming Club. Boat leaves Marina. 3.15 p.m.

September.
Sun. 1 San Stefano Casino. Classical Concert.
Pigeon Shooting Club Gabbari. 2.30 p.m.
Pigeon Shooting. Champs Elysée 2.30 p.m.
Alhambra Theatre. Matinée. 4.30.
Tour Eiffel. Matinée. 4.45.
Eldorado. Matinée. 4.30.
Cinematoph. Aziz & Dorès. Performances 4.5.30, 6.45.

CAIRO.

August.
Sat. 31 Esbekieh Gardens Theatre. 6.30.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9.30.
September.
Sun. 1 Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boys Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 3 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.
Fri. 6 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind ... North
Force of Anemometer ... 16
State of Sea ... Slight
Barometer corrected ... 758.9
Evaporation ... 3
State of Clouds ... 1/2 clouded
Max. Temp. in the shade ... 30
Min. do. do. ... 23.3
Humidity of the air ... 68
Heat of the sun ... 49

Moon rises 11.48 p.m.
sets 1.04 a.m.

REMARKS.

There is no change in the weather conditions. This morning opened pleasant with a light North breeze and a steady barometer.

NOTES FROM BEYROUT.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

A BAD SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Beyrout, August 24. This year has been a rather bad one agriculturally for both Syria and Palestine. The average rainfall although good, was yet so untimely that the grain crops did not much benefit thereby. Indeed, in Southern Palestine they were an utter failure. Gaza, which in good years used to export alone, for Egypt and Europe, over 30,000 tons, mostly barley, has not this year wherewith to provide seed corn for the next crops, and the distress is said to be so great that some of the Bedonin tribes have had to emigrate to neighboring districts in quest of living, and the scattering of these famished bands naturally addicted to predatory incursions determined such a state of insecurity that the local authorities have been refusing escorts to intending foreign travellers. In Jaffa although the dearth is not so marked, yet the produce in the way of grain is only a little in excess of the requirements of local consumption. It is hoped, however, that this deficiency will be partly compensated by a good orange crop which is estimated at a little over 800,000 cases. The sanguine estimators put the total at about a million.

In Acre and Caiffa districts the Goddess Ceres has been more merciful, and what should give an additional impetus to the trade movement at Caiffa itself is the Hejaz Railway. The Director of the French Railway Company at Beyrout has himself confessed that not less than one third of the grain produce of Hauran and the outlying regions, destined for ultimate exportation, is being wrested from them by the Hejaz Railway. It is alleged on the other hand that this has been possible only through disloyal competition and that to get round the barrier of the authorized tariff the weight of the train load has been under declared. A good deal of the general goods, such as apricot paste etc. destined for ultimate exportation from Damascus, been diverted to Caiffa, where the absence of onerous harbour dues sensibly reduces the charges. The same has been applying to a part of the imports for Damascus which, heretofore, has been coming through Beyrout, but which is now being routed through Caiffa. The trade movement in Beyrout will, it is feared, prove this year less active. The staple product viz. barley, of Homs and Hama, is said to be below the average, both in regard to quality and quantity. The late rains have discolored the grain and rendered much of it unfit for malting purposes. But it is hoped that the extension to Aleppo will, by tapping that part of the Aleppo district traversed by the line, so increase the transport as to make up for the deficiency. A remarkable feature this year has been the unusual lateness of the harvest, and arrivals of grain from the interior have been at least a month later than last year.

As regards the Lebanon the high hopes that had been formed on the luxuriant growth of the mulberry tree have been dashed to the ground just at the last moment. A kind of beetle has wrought havoc among the silkworms, and old people declare having never seen such a scourge in their lives. A further disappointment was experienced, also at the last moment, in the direction of prices which started with top figures and then at the full tide of the harvest dropped by several piastres per oke. The olive crop which also gave such a good promise at the outset, is causing some disillusion in several quarters, as the fruit ripens more and more into final size. To add to the list of misfortunes another little scourge has just been announced, in the shape of a caterpillar which is said to be causing damage to vegetation, such as potatoes maize etc. This, like the beetle scourge, is also unprecedented in agricultural annals in the Lebanon.

In Lattakia and district the bean crop, one of the chief resources of that region is said also to be even poorer than that of last year. Other grains also point to an unsatisfactory result, and as much may be said of the olive crop in that district. In Mersine and district fortunately the tardy rains seem to have had a desirable effect, and have, indeed, been the saving of the grain crops. Oats and barley have lately been shipping in fair quantities and further shipments for the Continent and the United Kingdom are yet to come. The cotton crop promises also gratifying results.

DIGGING UP PYRAMIDS.

In compassing some of the exploring expeditions which have made New York their starting point, several strange and interesting contrasts offer themselves, yet in none is this more marked than in the one about to be undertaken by Commander Robert E. Peary in his search for the North Pole and that of the Metropolitan Museum expedition, which has just suspended operations until the return of cooler weather. Peary's search for the pole will be carried on in a climate where the mercury often crosses the mark at 75 degrees below zero, while the band of workers who are out in the interests of the Museum have been pursuing their labors where the thermometer reaches 130 degrees in the shade without seriously exerting itself.

The latter expedition, sent out under the direction of Albert M. Lythgoe, was made possible through funds supplied by private generosity. A generous concession was granted to the Museum authorities by the Egyptian government, which, with a liberality not to be found in other ancient lands, has granted many liberties to foreign institutions for the purpose of scientific excavation and has permitted the exportation of a large share of sculptures and antiquities yielded by such work.

The labors of the American party are centered on the two pyramids of Lisht, near the southern end of the pyramid field, at a point thirty-five miles south of Cairo. Both of these date from the Middle Empire, about 2700 B.C., the northernmost having been identified as belonging to King Amenemhat I and the southernmost as that of his son and successor, Usertesen I. These two were kings of the twelfth dynasty, a time when art lacked a little of the vitality of earlier sculpture and yet in which some splendid works were turned out. The influence of Egypt was extended by these two to the lands on either side, and more and more information regarding this influence and the accomplishments of the kings of that dynasty has been discovered as the picks and spades of the workers slowly uncovered the ruins of the pyramid temple of Amenemhat, which was chosen for the first investigation, because a French expedition had previously excavated at the temple of Usertesen.

This work of unearthing an Egyptian temple is rather different from digging a tunnel or a city subway in Manhattan, for neither dynamite nor steam shovel may be used to facilitate the work. Such energetic methods have to be eliminated, as a jar or false blow might shatter a treasure which tells whole pages of history of an age when the world was still young. And so sand drifts and debris must be removed with the greatest care in order to preserve from demolition those relics which it is the object of the workers to exhume and keep for the eyes of future generations, where in museums and private collections they may instruct those students who are putting together piecemeal the history of an age which in part has been forgotten and lost.

Thus the work cautiously begun has been so continued. A railroad was built up to the base of the pyramid of Amenemhat and work begun along the east side, for it was on the side facing the Nile that the temple stood in which the worship of the King was perpetuated. The work of excavation began with the removal of drift sand and disintegrated limestone, which left a hard packed surface of debris. This was scattered over the side of the pyramid generally, beneath it being house walls of brick and other remains which proved, from scarabs, beads and similar material found in them, to date from the Roman period. After photographs were taken of the remains of Roman occupation, the labor was continued without interruption until recently the complete excavation of the pyramid temple was accomplished and the principal external features of the pyramid on the eastern side were determined.

Thus far in the work of clearing back to the face of the pyramid itself important material has been recovered which will make a distinct contribution to the history of Egyptian architecture and art during this period of the Middle Empire. From relics found it is probable that this temple was reconstructed from an earlier one, though the facts and the date of this may be more easily ascertained when the excavations have been carried further along. In this temple site, however, has been found a considerable amount of material from the original temple of Amenemhat, from which the main features of the structure may be determined. There are many interesting fragments and complete blocks of painted relief and of inscriptions. One of the scenes on the temple depicts Amenemhat receiving the gift of the gods. This relief is delicately and most beautifully modelled, and in many part has its color still freshly preserved. At the rear end of the temple two most important subjects were found, one being a granite temple altar, or offering table, and the other offering stela of the temple. The stela is the only one of its kind that has been found, and is therefore of importance.

While these excavations and discoveries have been going on in the pyramid temple considerable work has been carried on in the cemetery west of the pyramid. The tombs are proved to be of important twelfth dynasty types, both in their construction and in the character in their contents, and their excavation has been an important factor in the satisfactory result of the year.

Through this work which is now going on in Egypt the recently established department of Egyptian art of the Museum will be enriched by many of the relics from the tombs and temples of these kings of ages past, and as all of the really fine things from the soil of Egypt are being rapidly absorbed by the great public collections the Metropolitan considers itself especially fortunate at this time in being enabled to enter the field so actively and get its share of Egyptian treasure. (New York Daily Tribune)

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LITERARY TREASURES AND SCARCE MSS.

REMARKABLE PRICES.

This year's season at Sotheby's, Wellington-street, Strand, recently brought to a close, was remarkable for the great prices realised for rare and exceptional books and very scarce manuscripts.

One of the prominent sales was that of Mr. William Van Antwerp, of New York, which was not a library, but an extraordinary collection of the rarest editions of classical English writers, from Chaucer to Tennyson, including the four first folios and ten original quarto plays of Shakespeare. The first folio fetched the high figure of £8,600, and the third folio £650, both being secured by Mr. Quaritch. Among the quartos King Lear went for £200, and the Rape of Lucrece for £350. Among other gems in the New York assemblage were the original Kilmarnock Robert Burns, £700, the other two of equal excellence are the Lamb copy, now in a private library at New York, which cost £572 5s., and the other in the Burns Cottage Museum at Ayr, for which the trustees paid £1,000. The Caxton Cicero "On Old Age and Friendship," printed in 1481, £600; Foxe's Book of Martyrs, £80; W. Hubbard's Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England, £450; the first Prayer-book of Edward VI., £100; Purchas his Pilgrimes, a superb copy, £170; Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, original editions, £300; Sir Philip Sidney's The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, £315; and Isaac Walton's The Compleat Angler, one of the finest of the first editions, £1,290 (Quaritch).

In other sales the First Folio Shakespeare went for £680, £2,400, and £135; the Second Folio, £220, £230, and £140; the Third Folio, £130, £205, £800, and £1,550, a record price; and the Fourth Folio, £72, £86, and £80. A rare copy of Shakespeare's Sonnets reached no less than £800. Some manuscripts of Burns, including "Scots who hae wi' Wallace bled," sold for £355; six autograph MSS., with "Hear, Land o' Cakes and brither Scots" among them, £365; and five poems and letters, "O, Kenmore's on and awa, Willie," "The Brigs of Ayr," £350.

Selecting a few and most striking of the rest of the books of the season, we must mention the following:—Goldsmith's "The Traveller," £216; the first edition of Gray's "Elegy," £205; the first part of the "Contention between the two famous Houses of York and Lancaster," 1594, the foundation play of Shakespeare's "Henry VI., Part II., £1,910; the doubtful "Arden of Faversham," £1,210; "The Three Voyages of Sir Martin Probiisher," £2,680; "The White Ship" and a "Sonnet on S.T. Coleridge," £105; Oliver Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," first edition, £100, a number of first editions of Dickens's works fetched good prices, that of "Bleak House" realising £99; it was a presentation copy to his daughters.

Autographs and manuscripts were much to the fore, astonishing prices being paid. The original autograph MS. of Robert Burns's "The Poet's Progress," fetched £152; a number of letters of Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, all in one lot, went for £240; the Massore of Glen-coe, original order to Capt. Robert Campbell to exterminate the Clan MacDonald, £1,400 (Tregaskis); thirty-four letters of Benjamin Disraeli to his sister Sarah, and his original MS. of his Speech in the House of Commons on the death of the Duke of Wellington, £101; proof sheets of various portions of Byron's works and part of his MS. of "Childe Harold," £174; Charles Lamb's "Dream Children," £108; Alexander Pope's "The Essay on Man,"

£895 (Sabin); Pope's "Of Taste," an epistle to the Earl of Burlington, £199; Tennyson's "The Brook," £300; The Northern Farmer, with many corrections, £155; Thackeray's Draft of Chapters 4 and 5 of "Philip," £240; Gilbert White's "Selborne," £750 (Hartford); Handel's Score of the "Messiah" in the handwriting of J. Christopher Smith, his friend, and amanuensis, £100; Sir Walter Scott's "The History of Scotland," £510; and Thackeray's MS. of "Essay on George II.," with corrections in his autograph, £81.

A VERY FAST STORY.

An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English railroads to a Yankee traveller seated at his side in one of the cars of a "fast train" in England. The engine bell was rung as the train neared a station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking" down his companion a peg or two.

"What's that noise?" innocently inquired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a town," said the Englishman. "They have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it?" I suppose they haven't invented bells in America yet?"

"Why, yes," replied the Yankee. "We've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so darned fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound. No use whatever; the sound never reaches the village till the train gets by."

"Indeed," exclaimed the Englishman.

"Fact," said the Yankee. "Had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't answer either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate—hurricanes were nowar, and I had to hold me hair on. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on, screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagons, dead engineer lying beside me. Just then the whistle came, mixed up with some frightful oaths that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow! he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing these would travel faster than sound. 'Ve got some so powerful that the chickens woke up all along the road when we came by supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in darkness, with the light close on behind it. The inhabitants petitioned against it; they couldn't sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally, we had to station electric telegraphs along the road, with signalmen to telegraph when the train was in sight; and I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning 15 minutes every 40 miles. But I can't say as that is true—the rest I know to be so."

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REVUE COMMERCIALE

Coton.

La tenue de notre marché aux cotons, pendant ces derniers sept jours, a été sans précédent bien meilleure que celle que nous avons eue pour les deux ou trois semaines précédentes ; mais, point regrettable à relever, tout ce mieux, qui, à un moment donné, avait commencé peut-être à faire miroiter aux yeux des intéressés l'illusion d'une réussite, se trouve réduit à un peu plus d'affaires, grâce aux tentatives de manœuvres spéculatives de quelques haussiers, fatigués de rester dans l'oïveté pendant si longtemps. Quant au fond de la situation, il n'a nullement changé, et nous n'en voulons pour preuve que le prompt retour à l'état primitif, dès qu'il a semblé à notre corbeille qu'il y avait arrêt dans le mouvement de hausse des américains.

Mais, ne nous laissons pas entraîner par nos réflexions, et procédons par ordre dans notre revue.

La première séance, celle de Samedi, n'a rien eu d'extraordinaire, la petite avance de 1/32 enregistrée en clôture ne montrant, après tout, qu'un peu de fermeté, pour rareté de vendeurs peut-être, mais qui n'en a pas moins été considérée comme suffisamment encourageante pour stimuler quelques détenteurs de contrats à entreprendre une manipulation haussière, bien entendu.

Et de fait, pendant les trois matinées qui ont suivi, cette fermeté n'a fait que s'accroître pour finir par se résumer en une hausse de 5/16 de tallari, ce qui, malgré tout, ne constitue pas un résultat à dédaigner ; mais si, pour y arriver, il a fallu à nos haussiers quatre jours de cris et d'efforts, il nous a suffi par contre d'une heure de temps pour perdre 7/32, sans qu'il y ait le moindre fait sérieux pouvant justifier ce recul si rapide et si sensible. Tel a été le cas hier ; mais ce qui a été plus mauvais encore, c'est qu'aujourd'hui nous avons perdu 3/32 de plus, revenant, de la sorte, à notre point de départ, soit à la cote de 20 5/16 de Vendredi dernier.

Nous ne voulons pas exagérer la signification ou la portée de pareils faits, mais on nous concèdera, nous l'espérons du moins, qu'ils sont loin d'être l'indice d'une situation bonne ou saine. Et sans être doué d'une bonne dose d'optimisme irréfléchi, on ne saurait guère non plus prétendre que le marché se maintient bien, car tandis que nous perdons si facilement toute l'avance, l'Américain, qui nous a tourné le prétexte pour la manipulation dont il a été question, est resté, lui, gagnant de plus de 20 points à Liverpool. C'est tout dire.

Notre place souffre d'un mal local, pour l'appeler ainsi, et c'est de la question monétaire et tant qu'il n'y aura pas d'amélioration réelle de ce côté-là, toutes les manœuvres sont prématurées et vouées à un échec certain, d'autant plus que la filature, sous l'influence des avis qu'elle reçoit sur notre récolte, continue à ne nous fournir aucun appui.

Certes, elle achète tout ce qu'on lui offre en vieille récolte, mais pour ce qui est de la nouvelle sa réserve est complète et en cela elle n'a pas tort, car rien ne presse avec les perspectives en vue. Elle ne tardera sûrement pas à se mettre aux achats, mais dans l'entre-temps, on sera aussi fixé sur la récolte, et si celle-ci donne les résultats espérés, elle saura régler ses opérations de façon à pouvoir profiter des circonstances favorables qui se présenteront à elle.

Lundi prochain, très probablement l'Association General Produce Association nous donnera son résumé pour le mois d'Août qui ne pourra être des plus rassurants en ce qui concerne les réponses qu'elle vient de recevoir de l'intérieur. Toutes correspondances sont d'accord pour affirmer que ni les vers, ni les broutilles n'ont fait aucun mal jusqu'ici et que si nous n'en avons pas fini avec cerise, il n'en est pas moins vrai que quelques jours de plus du temps qui règne suffiraient pour nous assurer la première, et peut-être même la seconde cueillette dans la Basse Egypte. Dans tous les cas, les choses semblent tellement avancées, que d'ici une dizaine de jours on commencera à cueillir un peu partout dans le Delta.

Dans la Haute-Egypte, la cueillette bat son plein et les arrivages promettent un développement rapide sous peu de jours.

En attendant, le coton reçu pendant la semaine de Bibeh et de Beni-Souef ne s'est pas vendu très facilement : les acheteurs ne montrent pas de dispositions bien chaudes et après 20 1/4 et 20 1/8, on a dû finir par céder à 19 3/4, et cela malgré la belle qualité de ce qui était offert à la vente.

A ce propos, nous ajouterons que cette circonstance n'a peut-être pas été étrangère à la faiblesse des contrats.

Pour ce qui est de l'intérieur, les cultivateurs, pressés par leurs besoins pécuniaires, se montrent très enclins à vendre, mais ce sont les acheteurs qui se font prier : Soit qu'ils craignent la prolongation de la crise monétaire, soit qu'ils agissent avec l'idée de profiter de la situation, le fait est qu'ils ne sont pas faciles à se départir de leur argent et qu'ils n'opèrent que d'une façon très modérée.

Du côté de l'Amérique, comme cela est généralement le cas, les nouvelles sont contradictoires, mais en attendant c'est la fermeté qui prédomine. Le point pour le moins curieux à relever, est le peu de cas que Liverpool, ou pour mieux dire, les maisons sérieuses de la dite place font des avis de dégâts à la récolte. On y raisonne la question et on arrive à la conclusion qu'à moins de maux futurs, la récolte sera quand même supérieure à tous les besoins possibles de la consommation.

Dans quelques jours, nous aurons aussi le Rapport du Bureau d'Agriculture. Il est certain qu'on n'y fera pas attention, mais s'il ne s'écartera pas trop de ce que diront les autres autorités en la matière, il pourra quand même être utile avec ses renseignements.

Notre marché du disponible a été d'un calme parfait et sans les quelques lots de coton nouveau qui lui ont donné un peu de vie, il y aurait eu pour ainsi dire nullité complète d'affaires.

Quant à la cote, elle n'a pas été modifiée pour le Mit Affi, mais en réalité les détenteurs des rares lots restant à réaliser se montrent intraitables et celui qui a besoin de quelques balles doit dépasser les cours officiels pour faire son affaire.

Le coton Haute-Egypte, nouveau produit, est coté à 20 tallari pour le Good. Toutefois, les cours pratiqués après l'établissement de la cote de ce matin n'est que de 19 3/4.

Les exportations de la semaine ont dépassé toute attente avec leur total de 5630 balles, contre 2200 Balles l'année dernière, et une bonne part de l'augmentation inattendue semble provenir de nouvelles affaires qui se font tous les jours.

C'est du reste à cette circonstance que l'on doit que l'on ne saurait faire de pronostics pour la semaine prochaine. Il y a des engagements sur Septembre, mais on ignore la répartition des embarquements ; mais ce qui est le plus important, c'est que presque tout notre stock est placé à l'étranger et d'ici deux ou trois jours, on en connaîtra l'importance, la révision annuelle de la Produce Association devant être publiée Lundi ou Mardi prochain. Tout ce qui a été dit dans les journaux à ce propos, quoique pouvant être vrai, n'a aucun caractère officiel, ni officieux.

Liverpool a annoncé dans l'ensemble des ventes assez rondes en Egyptiens disponibles, mais pour ce qui est des cours du spot, toute l'amélioration consiste dans le retour de la cote à 10 3/4, soit 1/16 de reprise. Les futurs par contre l'inscrivent en hausse de 11/64 pour l'Août qui vaut 10 1/4 1/64 à la clôture de ce soir.

Les Américains disponibles ont été aussi assez actifs et les cours ont largement profité de cette tenue en finissant ce soir à 7 49 pour le spot, à 6 81 pour l'Octobre-Novembre et à 6 72 pour le Janvier-Février, ce qui fait respectivement 22, 22 et 19 points de hausse.

Graines de Coton

Les arrivages de la semaine ont eu une certaine importance, mais comme la vieille graine reçue n'était pas destinée au marché, les affaires en disponible se sont trouvées forcément limitées aux quelques lots de Graine Haute-Egypte nouvelle récolte qui ont été mis en vente. — Le prix pratiqué vint de 79 à 80, la clôture de ce jour ayant eu lieu au plus bas.

En contrats, il n'y a eu que très peu d'affaires, mais avec la rareté des vendeurs la cote est restée très ferme en définitive. Elle a toutefois varié, allant jusqu'à P.T. 73 5/40 pour réagir à P.T. 70 1/2 presque sans désemparer et finir à P.T. 71 3/4 pour les 3 mois. Hull, de £ 7 17/6, était monté à £ 8 7/6 pour l'Août et pour sûr il doit y avoir en quelque déconfort retardataire à liquider. Aujourd'hui la cote n'est plus que de £ 8 5/8.

Quant à la nouvelle récolte, elle se maintient assez bien à £ 7 3/9 pour les trois mois Novembre-Janvier.

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 30 Août.

Le marché a ouvert lundi avec beaucoup d'animation pour se calmer assez vite et finir terne. Seuls quelques titres d'ordre secondaire, en particulier la Delta Land et les Estates, ont donné lieu à quelque mouvement, les autres étant totalement délaissés. On conçoit aisément que dans de telles conditions la cote n'ait pas eu d'écarts bien sensibles.

Cet état de marasme devait être de courte durée. Dès le lendemain, Londres nous étant arrivé en hausse pour les valeurs égyptiennes et en baisse pour le taux privé d'escompte, la fermeté a repris le dessus et les cours ont bénéficié d'une avance que des réalisations subéquentes ont malheureusement entravée. La spéculation s'est résolument reportée sur les valeurs dirigeantes au détriment de celles de moindre envergure, parmi lesquelles la Delta Land et les Ritz ont conservé seules un peu de vogue.

Mercredi le taux privé d'escompte ayant encore été réduit et les valeurs locales étant venues en nouvelle hausse, l'indécision de nos spéculateurs a de nouveau fait place à une remarquable assurance. Plus de vendeurs et l'ardeur des acheteurs était telle qu'on avait l'illusion d'assister à une séance d'hiver. Les titres dirigeants, activés par une demande provenant d'Europe, étaient l'objet de l'attention générale. On en dénudait volontiers que ce jour-là d'énormes paquets de titres ont changé de mains. Il n'en a rien été, cependant ; à part quelques affaires en Agricole, le reste ne vaut pas la peine d'être mentionné.

Tout ce beau zèle n'a d'ailleurs été qu'un feu de paille. Hier les vendeurs ayant de nouveau dévoilé leurs positions, il en est résulté comme d'ordinaire une abstention à peu près complète des acheteurs. Les échanges se sont limités, en proportions d'ailleurs minimes, aux Agricoles, National Bank, Delta Land et Hooker. Quelques Levico et Lughis ont aussi été vendues aux enchères publiques.

Ce matin enfin, comme un digne couronnement de la semaine, la corbeille, en dépit d'une apparence animée qu'elle avait prise au début, est tombée dans un marasme à peu près complet.

Le résultat est que la cote demeure au même niveau que Vendredi passé, les valeurs en hausse étant d'un nombre égal à celles en baisse. Si l'on ajoute que la plupart de ces fluctuations n'ont que peu d'importance, on arrive à la conclusion que la semaine écoulée a été l'une des moins intéressantes de la saison et que c'est sans doute à l'excellente tenue de nos valeurs sur les marchés européens qu'il faut attribuer le soutien relatif dont la cote a bénéficié ici.

Parmi les changements les plus notables il faut signaler une progression de 3/16 sur l'Agricole à 8 3/16, de 1/4 sur la National Bank, l'Alexandria Water et la Daira, aux cours respectifs de 20 1/4, 11 1/2 et 12 1/2, de 4 fr. sur la Cassa di Sconto à 42, de 3 1/6 sur la Land Bank à 7 3/16, de 5/16 sur les Splendid Hotels à 4 5/16, de 3/16 sur l'Union Foncière à 4 11/16 ; un fléchissement de 1/8 sur la Delta Light et l'Urbaine à 9 5/16 et 3 9/16, de 1/4 sur la part de fondateur Comptoir à 2 1/2 et de 1/4 sur la fondateur United à 2.

En baisse également les Markets de 27/6 à 27, l'Obligation nouvelle Crédit Foncier de 257 à 255, la Banque d'Athènes de 111 à 110 1/2, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail de 22/6 à 21/3, le Comptoir de 2 11/16 à 2 19/32, le Banco di Roma de 105 à 104, l'Aboukir de 28 à 27, la fondateur Allotment de 70 à 65, la Port Said Salt de 14/8 à 14, l'Héloân de 9/32 à 7/32, et la Levico de 7/16 à 3/8.

Les Dividendes Tramways d'Alexandrie ont avancé, au contraire, de 295 à 298, les Dividendes Bière du Caire de 40 à 42, l'Obligation ancienne Crédit Foncier de 300 à 302, les Lots Tures de 158 à 159, l'Investment de 1/2 à 17/32, les Estates de 21/32 à 11/16, la Banque d'Orient de 114 à 117, et l'Allotment de 2 3/8 à 2 1/2.

A Londres et à Paris les valeurs égyptiennes ont été en général fermes ; plusieurs même ont bénéficié d'une plus-value : la Daira et la National Bank ont gagné 1/4 à 12 1/2 et 20 1/4, l'Agricole 1/8 à 8 1/4, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien 1 fr. à 685 et la Land Bank 4 fr. à 186. Seule la Banque d'Athènes est revenue de 112 à 111 et le Crédit Franco-Egyptien de 108.50 à 108. Le Consolidé Anglais est remonté de 82 à 82 3/4 et la Rente Française de 94.20 à 94.52. Grâce au maintien de son taux officiel à 4 1/2 %, alors que le taux privé était tombé de 4 7/8 à 4 3/8 %, la Banque d'Angleterre a vu augmenter sa réserve de 48 1/4 à 49 3/8 %. Si l'on considère qu'on redoutait naguère l'obligation pour cette banque de porter son taux officiel à 5 % en présence d'une demande d'or très active, on se rendra compte combien cette détente monétaire inattendue a soulagé le marché. Décidément on avait vu plus noir que de raison. Voici ce qu'écrivit le Statist à ce sujet :

"Emprunteurs et prêteurs savent, cette année, de bonne heure, que la Banque d'Angleterre n'est pas en état d'exporter de l'or, excepté pour deux ou trois pays qui peuvent le lui demander en raison de leur balance commerciale favorable. Ces contrées sont l'Egypte, le Brésil et l'Argentine. Dans les quatre derniers mois, malgré la tension de notre marché monétaire, nous avons envoyé 6,135,000 livres sterling d'or en Egypte, 2,054,000 liv. st. d'or au Brésil et 880,000 liv. st. à l'Argentine. D'ici à la fin de l'année, nos banquiers estiment que nous aurons encore à envoyer 6,000,000 de livres sterling d'or en Egypte et un montant considérable dans l'Amérique du Sud, particulièrement au Brésil. Londres sera capable de faire face à ces demandes, pourvu que les Etats-Unis ne viennent pas diminuer ses provisions. L'année dernière, nos expéditions d'or aux Etats-Unis s'élevèrent, en septembre, à 7,171,000 liv. st. Ces chargements, ajoutés aux montants adressés au Brésil, à l'Egypte et à l'Argentine, nous firent perdre plus de 16,000,000 de livres st. d'or dans les quatre derniers mois de l'année. Cette demande était hors de nos moyens et, fort heureusement, la Banque de France vint à notre aide."

De tous côtés on discute sur la crise monétaire et le retentissement éventuel qu'elle pourrait avoir sur la prochaine saison. Il y a tant de circonstances en jeu qu'il est bien difficile d'en tirer une conclusion précise. Contentons-nous de dire que l'horizon s'est un peu éclairci et que la réduction du taux privé d'escompte de 4 7/8 à 4 3/8 % semble démontrer qu'on avait exagéré le péril, du moins immédiat. Voici que le Statist assure que l'Angleterre pourra suffire aux besoins de la récolte égyptienne, mais à condition que l'Amérique n'entame pas ses ressources. En admettant que cette condition soit remplie, il restera à pourvoir aux besoins de notre marché financier qui a pris depuis deux ou trois ans une extension disproportionnée avec ses moyens. Et c'est précisément la question. Est-ce que les banques locales pourront enfin avancer régulièrement sur les titres et à quel taux ? La réside le nœud de la question pour l'avenir de nos valeurs. Il est bien certain que le capitaliste ou le spéculateur, avant de garnir son portefeuille de paquets de titres, compare auparavant l'intérêt qu'il devra payer à la banque avec la plus-value probable de ses titres, et dans le cas de fortes sommes il l'examine s'il n'a pas dans le pays même des placements plus sûrs et à la fois plus avantageux. La réside le problème et pas ailleurs. L'argent disponible va toujours au meilleur placement. Or qui ne sait que grâce à la crise les capitalistes locaux ont trouvé à placer dernièrement leurs disponibilités à des taux qui paraissent invraisemblables en Europe et moyennant des garanties de sécurité absolues ? Tous ces capitaux, affectés en partie à des reports les années précédentes, sont momentanément perdus pour la spéculation, et c'est peut-être ce qui va paralyser pour un temps le marché à terme qu'on parle de rétablir.

Cela ne veut pas dire qu'il faille s'y opposer. A la condition d'être soigneusement réglementé pour prévenir de nouveaux abus, il ne peut que contribuer à redonner à notre marché un peu de vie. Aussi attend-on avec impatience le rétablissement annoncé pour le 1er Septembre par la Corporation des agents de change de la Capitale. Sans aucun doute, l'exemple du Caire sera immédiatement suivi par Alexandrie et dans le cas où la réglementation élaborée donnerait toute satisfaction, elle sera également adoptée par l'Association des



MRS. ADDIE HARDING, 810 Court street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes:

"I have been a user of Peruna for the last twelve years and can truthfully say that there is no better medicine on earth."

"With me it is a sure preventive for colds and many other ills. In my home can always be found a bottle of Peruna. Two or three times a year I am troubled with my throat."

"I always had to have the services of my physician two or three times in each case."

"Although a user of Peruna, I never thought of taking it for my throat until about two years ago."

"I tried Peruna to check it, and to my great delight I was not troubled with the smothered and choked feeling and never have since."

"I can check it every time with Peruna."

"I certainly would not be without Peruna one minute."

The fight against consumption is becoming a national problem. Everywhere we hear of sanitariums established at the expense of the state for the treatment of the vast army of consumptives.

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Dr. Hartman has for many years advocated the fresh air treatment for consumption. At the same time he has recognized Peruna as a useful palliative for the many distressing symptoms which accompany the white plague.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIPS," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail trade in Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

Mrs. Mary Meyer, Thomson avenue, near Shell Road, Winfield, L. Y., N. Y., writes:

"I have been annoyed with a cough for years."

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"A woman recommended Peruna to me two years ago. I began to take Peruna and now I am perfectly free from a cough."

"I am glad to say that Peruna cured me entirely. I take Peruna occasionally when I do not feel well and I also give it to my children."

"Peruna is the best medicine for coughs and colds. I have told many people how much Peruna has helped me."

Peruna tends to lessen the cough, decreases the expectoration, strengthens the patient, increases the appetite and in many cases procures sound, refreshing sleep.

But the value of Peruna in the treatment of a case of consumption is not so great as it is in the prevention of consumption.

Since it is well known that consumption begins with a common cold or catarrh, any medicine that can be relied upon to relieve these must be regarded as a preventive of consumption.

Thousands of cases of incipient consumption, or chronic coughs, or settled colds, have reported Peruna as being a safe and reliable remedy for these ailments.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIPS," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail trade in Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

Mrs. Frances Wilson, 32 Nelson street, Clinton, Mass., writes:

"Had you seen me at the time of my illness and now, you would not wonder that I take delight in sounding the praises of Peruna."

"My ailment was a severe cold which attacked the bronchial tubes and lungs. I followed your special directions and after using six bottles of Peruna I was on my feet again."

"I think Peruna a wonderful medicine."

The promptness with which Peruna relieves a fresh cold, and even removes chronic colds, that have become thoroughly established, is well known throughout the entire country. This ranks Peruna as a reliable prophylactic against consumption.

Mr. Wm. Swain, 4245 Stiles street, W. Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"Before I commenced taking Peruna I had used almost everything I could think of for catarrh."

"I felt so tired when getting up in the morning and my lungs felt dry and sore. No one who has not experienced it can imagine how I suffered."

"I tried nearly everything recommended, but nothing did me any permanent good."

"The first bottle of Peruna did me so much good that I continued taking it until completely cured."

"I cannot praise Peruna high enough. I wish every one could know of it."

Those suffering from colds can do nothing better than to procure a bottle of Peruna and give it a fair trial.

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THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

AND

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

CAIRO, 26, Chareh Kasr-el-Nil, 26, Ex. Continental Hotel.

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED P. O. B. 510.

1.—Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells. Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the "Fouress Boring System."

BOURSE DU CAIRE

Le Caire, le 30 Août 1907.

Banques			
National Bank of Egypt	Actions	Jouissance	Vendite
Agricultural Bank of Egypt	£ 20 1/4	910	
Bank of Athens	£ 110		
Cassa di Sconto	£ 42-43		
Nouv. Emiss.			
Land Bank	£ 7 1/2	80	
Comptoir Financ. & Comm.	£ 2 1/4	2 1/2	
Bank of Abyssinie	£ 115-116		
Bank d'Orient	£ 215	37	
Sté Générale Egyptienne	£ 1-1 1/2	5	
H. de Vries & Bouigny Ltd.	£ 5		
Chemins de Fer			
Alex. & Ramleh Railway	£ 102		
oblig. 5 o/o	£ 9 1/4	9	
Delta Light Railway	£ 160		
Lots Turcs obligations	£ 112	203	
Sociétés des Eaux			
Alexandria Water Company	£ 11 1/4		
Eaux du Caire part capital	£ 112		
Eaux de Tanta	£ 6 1/2		
Sociétés Foncières			
Daira Sanieh Nouvelle	£ 12 1/2	100	
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	£ 681-682	850	
Crédit Fon. ob. 3 o/o à Lots	£ 363		
Cr. Foncier ob. Nouv. Emiss.	£ 256		
Cr. Foncier ob. 3 1/2 o/o	£ 500		
Soc. Agricole & Ind. 5 o/o	£ 850	1095	
Société Agricole & Ind. 4 o/o	£ 475		
Caisse Hyp. d'Egypte	£ 530	1100	
Société Anonyme du Behera	£ 20 1/4		
Sté An. du Behera obligat.	£ 4 1/4		
Société Foncière d'Egypte	£ 31		
Delta Land Company	£ 1 1/4		
Wardan Estate	£ 4	6 1/2	
Nile Land	£ 13 n.	80 n.	
Egyptian Estates Limited	£ 2 o 1/4		
Union Foncière	£ 4 1/2	P.T. 67	
Anglo-Eg. Land Allotment	£ 2 1/2	1	
Gharbiel Land	£ 3		
Cairo Suburban	£ 4 1/2		
Egypt. Land Invest. and Building	£ 0 1/4	£ 1 1/4	
Sociétés Immobilières			
Cia. Immobilière d'Egypte	£ 324	460	
Agricole du Nil	£ 190	2 1/2	
Entreprise and Development	£ 8 1/4	10 1/4	
Urbanes et Rurales	£ 3	16 n.	
Entreprises Im. et Travaux	£ 2	P.T. 48	
Compagnie Immobilière Ltd	£ 2	P.T. 55	
Sociétés Industrielles			
Anglo-Eg. Spinning	£ 0 1/4	2	
Crown Brewery of Alex.	£ 145	30	
Crown Brewery du Caire	£ 90	40	
Egyptian Cotton Mills	£ 2		
Egyptian Salt and Soda	£ 18 1/2		
Sté des Ciments d'Egypte	£ 35-36	8	
Sucreries et Raffineries	£ 32		
Port Said Salt Association	£ 14 1/2		
Nile Cold Storage	£ 0 1/4		
Egyptian Markets	£ 28 1/2		
Navigation & Vapeur			
Anglo-American Nile	£ 2		
Khedivial Mail S.S.	£ 4	20,9	
Menzaleh Canal & Nav. Co.	£ 2	P.T. 50	
Express Nile Steamers Co.	£ 2	P.T. 49	
Nouvelle	£ 2		
Egyptian Mail S. Co.	£ 10 n.	1 1/2	
Hotels			
Nungovich Hotels	£ 14		
Egyptian Hotels	£ 6 1/4		
National Hotels	£ 2 1/4	P.T. 32	
Upper Egypt Hotels	£ 2 1/2		
Splendid Hotels	£ 2 ex. r.		
Excelsior Hotels	£ 2 1/2	0 1/2	
Tramways			
Tramways d'Alexandrie	£ 142	300	
Tramways du Caire	£ 605	1162	
Valeurs diverses			
Héliopolis	£ 246	£ 11 1/4	
Egyptian Investment	£ 0 1/4		
Société Egypt. d'Irrigation	£ 16		
Corporation of W. Egypt	£ 0 1/4		
New Egyptian Company	£ 14 1/2		
Land & General Trust	£ 0 1/4		
Soc. Frigorifique d'Egypte	£ 3 1/2		
Walker & Meimaraohi	£ 0 1/4		
Automobiles du Caire	£ 2 1/2	3 n.	
Egyptian Constructions	£ 0 1/4		
Soc. Egypt. de Publicité	£ 4 1/2	P.T. 400	

NOLIS

RUELL			
Océales	Shga.	2/	1/2
Tourteaux	9/	1/2	
Graines de coton	10/6	1/2	
Oignons	10/6	1/2	
LONDRES			
Océales	Shga.	2/	1/2
Tourteaux	9/	1/2	
Graines de coton	10/6	1/2	
Oignons	10/6	1/2	
PORTS DIRECTS			
Graines de coton	Shga.	12/	1/2
Océales	2/3	1/2	
LIVERPOOL			
Coton	Shga.	11/	1/2
Océales	1/6	1/2	
Tourteaux	6/	1/2	
Graines de coton	7/	1/2	
Oignons	7/	1/2	
CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)			
Graines de coton (Dunkerque)	Fr.	10	1/2
(Nantes)	10	1/2	
Fèves	10	1/2	
Oignons	10	1/2	
MARSEILLE			
Fèves	Fr.	7	1/2
Graines de coton	7	1/2	
DESTINATIONS DIVERSES			
Coton : Océales, Trieste, Venise	Fr.	2	
Gènes Marseille	2		
Barcelone	2,35		
Le Havre	3		
Dunkerque	2,60		
Anvers	2		
Hambourg	Fr. 20.-	22,50	
St. Petersburg	25.-		
New-York	25.-		
Bombay	25.-		
Alexandrie, le 28 août 1907.			

Société Internationale des Employés D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI No. 30
ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ÉTAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Français diplômé, disposant de quelques heures par jour, donnerait des leçons ou tiendrait comptabilité.

Jeune dame, italienne, très honorablement connue, connaissant italien, français et arabe, pouvant aussi donner des leçons de broderie et de piano, demande place comme dame de compagnie ou institutrice.

Comptable expérimenté, connaissant le français, l'italien, le grec et un peu l'arabe, cherche place.

Professeur expérimenté, donnerait leçons à domicile de français, arabe et hébreu pendant les vacances.

Jeune homme connaissant le français, l'arabe et l'italien cherche emploi.

Un bon placier, cherche place; ferait aussi l'enseignement.

Comptable expérimenté et correspondant, connaissant le français, l'italien et parlant l'arabe, ayant de très-bonnes références, et disposant de quelques heures, cherche place.

Un jeune-homme connaissant la tenue des livres des contrats des Agences de Bourse et sachant le français, l'italien et l'anglais, cherche place dans une Agence.

Un professeur de nationalité anglaise cherche à donner des leçons de pratique d'anglais à domicile ou chez lui à des prix convenables.

On demande un jeune homme connaissant l'anglais et l'arabe pour emploi de traducteur au Caire, avec bonnes références.

Chef comptable expérimenté connaissant le français, l'italien et l'arabe cherche place; il a de bonnes références.

Comptable expérimenté connaissant le français, l'italien et le grec, cherche place.

Aide-comptable d'Agence de Bourse, cherche place.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwalli N°. 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N°. 1 au 1er Étage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse.

The Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd.

Are prepared to accept tenders for the supply of General Stores during a period of one year commencing from the 1st. October 1907. A copy of schedule and Conditions of Tender can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper of the Company, Alexandria. Tenders must be received before the 20th. September, 1907.

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de construction de quatre Chalets de Nécessité.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 75.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 3 Septembre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : Soumission pour Construction de 4 Chalets de Nécessité.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 3 Septembre 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie le 23/8/07.

L'Administrateur,
(signé) Dr SCHIERS.

30833-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de confection et de canalisation du prolongement de la Rue Sultan Selim à Ras el Tin.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 500.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 10 Septembre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour Travaux de confection et de canalisation du prolongement de la rue Sultan Selim à Ras-el-Tin."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 10 Septembre 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,
(Signé) DR. SCHIERS.

Alexandrie, le 26 Août 1907. 30844-3-1

AVIS

Le 3 Septembre 1907 de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. la Municipalité procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques près du Fort (Port-Rosette) d'une quantité de 10000 m3 environ de pierres provenant de la dite démolition, ainsi que d'une quantité de fenêtres, vieux bois.

Les pierres sont divisées en lots de 2 à 100 m3.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'encre de 1% et déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de Dix (10) jours sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sous perte du dépôt de 10%.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner suite à l'adjudication, quels que soient les prix offerts.

Alexandrie, le 27 Août 1907.

Le Vice-Président,
(Signé) DR. SCHIERS.

30845-3-1

URBANORA.

THE ONLY
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMATOPHON
IN EGYPT.

The Best Animated Pictures. Actuality
Novelty. Sensational Films.

Salah-el-Deen Street, opposite Cherif Pasha
and Sesostris Streets.

30802-4-4-7

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

The Administration has the honour to inform the Public that tenders will be received up to noon on Thursday, 10th October next, for the supply of Carriage Trimmings in strict accordance with the Administration's standard Samples which may be inspected at the Central Stores at Boulac (Cairo) and at Gabbary Stores (Alexandria), where a complete set may be obtained at the price of L.E. 0.800 (eight hundred millimes). A Copy of the specification and lists relating to these supplies can also be obtained at the above addresses on payment of L.E. 0.200 (two hundred Millimes).

All persons desiring to take part in this adjudication must first lodge with the Central Treasury of the Administration at Cairo a sum of L.E. 25 (Twenty five Egyptian pounds) as a provisional guarantee and the successful tenderer will be required to increase this sum to the amount of ten per cent of his accepted offer.

Tenders must be accompanied by a stamped paper of the value of thirty millimes, and be addressed by registered post to :—

The General Manager,
Egyptian State Railways,
Cairo.

under double envelope, the inner bearing the following inscription :—

"Offer for Carriage Trimmings."

The Administration is not bound to accept the lowest or any offer, and reserves to itself the right of dividing the order.

Cairo, 19th August 1907. 30803-2-2

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au lundi, trente Septembre prochain à midi au plus tard des offres pour la fourniture de dix huit millions de cartes non imprimées pour billets de Chemins de fer, suivant la liste, les échantillons et le Cahier des Charges dont un exemplaire sera mis à la disposition des intéressés sur leur demande au Bureau de Mr. l'Inspecteur des Magasins de Gabbary à Alexandrie et à celui de Mr. le Chef du Service des Magasins Généraux à Boulac (Caire) contre paiement de cent millimes.

Toute personne désirant prendre part à cette adjudication devra verser en même temps qu'elle présente son offre, à la Caisse Centrale de l'Administration au Caire, une somme de vingt Livres Egyptiennes à titre de cautionnement provisoire. Le soumissionnaire déclaré adjudicataire aura à parfaire cette somme jusqu'à concurrence du dix pour cent du montant de l'offre agréée.

Les soumissions devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de trente millimes, ainsi que du reçu du versement du cautionnement provisoire susdit. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à :—
Monsieur le Directeur Général
des Chemins de fer de l'Etat,
au Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la suscription suivante :—
Soumission pour la fourniture de "Cartes non imprimées pour billets de Chemins de fer."

Toute soumission faite ou déposée ultérieurement au jour et à l'heure ci-dessus désignés ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées. Elle se réserve en même temps le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Caire, le 28 Août 1907. 30840-2-2

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in the presence of an official or other reliable witness.

28288A-30-10-907

Supplement Commercial et Financier

DE

" L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE "

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

Berlitz Schools of Languages
335 BRANCHES.

English, French, Arabic, Greek, Italian, etc.
Private and Class Lessons — Residence Lessons.

NATIVE MASTERS.
12 Rue Rosette.
1 Sharia Kamel.
SUMMER BRANCH. Ramieh Carlton Hotel

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates :—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, he advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN with perfect knowledge of Arabic having a few hours to spare daily from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (Sundays excepted) would like to give at pupils own residence private lessons in English to Egyptians and Arabic to Englishmen. Apply by letter to No 1640 "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo. 30842-6-2

A COLLEGE TRAINED CERTIFICATED MASTER desires post in School or family. Certificated French, knowledge of Arabic, expert Shorthand-Typist, excellent Drawing and Science qualifications, etc., Splendid references, moderate salary. Apply direct, A. Turley, Cranbury Avenue, Southampton. 30831-15-5

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS offered gentlemen in perfectly appointed English Home, seven minutes from "Standard Buildings". Select society. Good table. Bracing air. Electric lights, From L.E. 9 monthly. Write P.O. Box 893, Cairo. 30791-12-11

CHEF-COMPTABLE connaissant langues étrangères, 35 ans, 5 années d'Egypte, demande à diriger une maison. Certificats et références. Ecrite No. 30808 Bureau du Journal "Egyptian Gazette." 30808-12-10

GOVERNNESS REQUIRED. Apply Maison Clement Castro, 50 Rue d'Allemagne, Alexandria. 30849A-15-1

INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN Administrative and Commercial, for the year 1908 (year 22) will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1908 address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Poffandi, at Alexandria. 30837-40-4

NATIVE OF INDIA wanted for Count of G. (Spanish) to be his personal servant. Address: Hotel Imperial, Shariah Soliman Pasha, Cairo. 30841-3-3

RIVER, near Museum, Comfortable home for Paying Guests. Reduced terms for permanency. Box 893, Cairo. 30738-24-24

THE "SPHINX" PRINTING PRESS, the British Printers, Khedivial Buildings, Boulac Road, Cairo. 30232-9-5-908

TO LET 2 well furnished bed rooms. English family. Board optional. Ibrahimieh. Apply No. 30830 "Gazette" Office. 30830-6-5

WELL FURNISHED BEDROOMS to let in French family. Healthy situation. Recommended to gentlemen wishing to improve in French language. Address EUGE "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30834-6-5

WANTED by English gentleman, Ismailieh quarter, furnished Bedroom. Bath etc. Apply No. 1372, "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo. 30833-6-4

YOUNG NATIVE having full knowledge of English and Arabic, seeks employment. Apply No. 30838 "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30838-6-4

Notices to Advertiser.

The "Egyptian Gazette" has given no advertising agency or company in Egypt any monopoly or exclusive right to act as advertising Agents on its behalf. Advertisements of every description are received at the offices of the "Gazette" from advertisers direct.

WINDSOR HOTEL

Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Lately Built and Furnished.
TERMS P.T. 50 PER DAY.

Davies Bryan & Co.

CAIRO
ALEXANDRIA
KHARTOUM
BUYING OFFICE 35 NOBLE ST., LONDON

SUMMER 1907

New Goods for Present Season

Leather Dept.

We wish particularly to draw attention to our New Display in this Dept.

PUMPSFOR IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, WATERWORKS
AND ALL OTHER DUTIES.The Most Efficient, Reliable
and Compact is the**TURBINE PUMP**

COUPLED TO

Electric Motor or Suction Gas Engine.

COMPLETE PLANTS

MADE BY

MATHER & PLATT, Ltd.

Salford Iron Works, MANCHESTER.

Orenstein & Koppel, Ltd.Portable and Permanent Railways. — Passenger and Goods Cars.
TIPPING AND PLATFORM WAGGONS FOR ALL PURPOSES. LOCOMOTIVES FROM 10-800 H.P.
LARGE STOCK OF RAILS, TRUCKS AND LOCOMOTIVES ALWAYS KEPT IN ALEXANDRIA**Machinery Department.**THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
all kinds of Electric Machinery & Electric Installations.

J. KEMNA-BRESLAU: Steam Ploughs — Road Rollers.

W.T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LONDON
Cables high and low tension.

E. KIRCHNER & Co., Leipzig: Wood Working Machinery.

Wire Ropeways "BLEICHERT". Safes "PANZER".
Pulverisers—Injectors—Central Heating Installations.OFFICES: CAIRO: Chareh el Madanbeh 13 (Colonel Buildings).
ALEXANDRIA: Porte Rosette-street, 5.
KHARTOUM: Victoria Avenue.**Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.**CAIRO-ALEXANDRIA TELEPHONE.—Rates as follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes
P.T. 10 over 3 up to 8 minutes communication. — PUBLIC CALL OFFICES: Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square
and New Bar; Helwan, Central Office, Maison Purvis; Alexandria, St. Mark's Buildings, Egyptian Bar
I. Castelli & Co.; Ramleh, Central Office, San Stefano Casino. 30-4-907Folding Platform,
which can be easily
raised or lowered,
or it can be folded
when the reaper is
to be stored in a
limited space.No matter what kind of grain to be cut, if it can be harvested
at all, the "New Daisy" will do the work. The size of the gavel can
be regulated in accordance with the condition of the grain being
cut. Symmetrical in design, substantially constructed and light in draught.Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan:
Allen Alderson & Co. Ltd., Alexandria.

AGENTS:

CAIRO. A. Fattucci.

KHARTOUM, Bertelli Piatti & Co.

STEINEMANN, MABARDI & Co

The Egyptian Engineering Stores.

MERCHANTS CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA
Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for:Messrs. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Lincoln, Portable & fixed Engines and Boilers,
Corn mills, Sawmills & Cutting Machines.Messrs. GALLOWAYS, LIMITED, Manchester.—The Largest Boiler Works in the World.
WALTER A. WOOD, Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. Hoonick Falls, N.Y. (America)
Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters & Rakes

PIQUET & Co., Lyons.—French Steam Engines.

A. VÉLÉZ & PORTER, LIMITED, Rochester.—Steam Boilers and Steam Ploughs.
LES TANNERIES LYONNAISES, Oullins (Rhône).—Best Leather Belting.E. & HINDLEY, Barton, Dorset.—Vertical Engines and Boilers, specially designed for
driving Electric Dynamos & Centrifugal Pumps, etc., etc.

HILLAIRET HUGUET, Paris.—Electricians.

L. DUMONT, Paris.—Centrifugal pumps.

R. & T. FERUNER, LTD., Ipswich.—Flour Mills. 28811-24-11-65

ENGRAIS ORGANIQUES**CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT CO., LD.**

Sharia el Cherifein No 1 près la National Bank, LE CAIRE.

EASTON LIFT CO. LTD.**ELECTRIC
HYDRAULIC****LIFTS & HOISTS**
BELT DRIVEN
OR
HAND POWER

Egyptian House:

The Egyptian Engineering Co. Ltd.

Maison Spiro

Telephone 1542. Chareh Kasr-el-Nil,

Cables: Anglogypt, Cairo. CAIRO.

SHAND MASON & Co STEAM AND MANUAL FIRE
ENGINES — FIRE ESCAPES — PORTABLE FIRE APPLIANCES, ETC., ETC.**GEORGE ANGUS & Co Ltd** MACHINE BELTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION — LEATHER — RUBBER — COTTON — BALATA.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT AND SUDAN

THOS COOK AND SON (Egypt) Ltd.

Boulac Engine Works

CAIRO

No. 1 Rue de la Gare du Caire,

ALEXANDRIA

Telegrams: Engineer CAIRO.

Telephone: No. 168.

Telegrams: Engineer ALEXANDRIA.

Telephone: No. 698.

DIXON BROS. & HUTCHINSON, LTD.

WOLSTON SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Whose directors have been making a personal
study of Egyptian Requirements, are in an excep-
tional position to supply
Motor Boats,
Motor Barges
Motor Dahabeahs
and **PETROL MOTORS** for irrigation or electric light.

81 21-21-807

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,142

Alexandrie, (FRIDAY) VENDREDI & Midi le 30 Août 1907

COTON

	ARRIVAGES				EXPORTATIONS				STOCK	
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles
Cette sem. (This week)	3,562	2,637	20,048	2,961	22,212	262	2,017	5,860	44,277	159,178
Même semaine 1906...	2,226	160	1,126	1,445	9,840	590	4,543	2,195	15,503	209,453
Depuis 1er Sept. 1906	6,865,899	439,179	3,321,676	362,353	2,707,258	117,681	907,187	919,213	6,936,121	—
Même époque 1906	5,879,482	384,568	2,916,897	340,059	2,539,131	72,598	559,999	797,165	6,016,027	—
Y compris stock	au 1er Septembre 1906 Cantars 220,400				* au 1er Septembre 1905 Cantars 346,000					

GRAINES DE COTON (COTTON SEED)

TOU TRAUZ (COT. SEED CAKE)

	ARRIVAGES				EXPORTATIONS				STOCK	
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette sem. (This week)	10,292	18,328	8,083	26,491	463,439	—	—	—	—	1,058
Même semaine 1906...	1,732	3,144	1,661	36,805	566,087	—	—	—	—	—
Depuis 1er Sept. 1906	4,146,314	3,232,898	544,477	3,787,375	—	18,314	—	—	67,516	—
Même époque 1906	3,562,220	2,999,884	244,669	3,244,553	—	24,120	—	—	71,742	—
Y compris stock	au 1er Septembre 1906 Ardebs 104,500				au 1er Septembre 1905 Ardebs 248,400					

Four les Fèves, Orges, Bled, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre

FEVES (BEANS)**ORGES (BARLEY)**

	ARRIVAGES				EXPORTATIONS				STOCK	
	Saidi	Bahra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Saidi	Bahra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette sem. (This week)	2,387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,218	593
Même semaine 1906...	1,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,857	20
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	24,505	315	9,261	1,167	10,428	—	—	—	2,517	—
Même époque 1906	48,286	222	592	5,628	6,110	—	—	—	8,587	20
Stock au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs 21,000				Ardebs 3,000					
Stock au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs 20,500				Ardebs —					

BLES (WHEAT)**LENTILLES****MAIS****OIGNONS (ONIONS)**

	ARRIVAGES				EXPORTATIONS				STOCK	
	Saidi	Bahra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Saidi	Bahra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette sem. (This week)	948	4,283	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1906...	48	1,001	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	8,587	33,700	2,465	46	11,567	1,320	499,559	490,485	—	—
Même époque 1906	2,887	22,878	148	1,045	2,612	487	604,493	540,262	—	—
Stock au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs —				Ardebs —					
Stock au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs —				Ardebs —					

Prix de la Marchandise disponible

GRAINES ET CEREALES

	ARRIVAGES				EXPORTATIONS				STOCK	
	Saidi	Bahra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Saidi	Bahra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette sem. (This week)	948	4,283	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1906...	48	1,001	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	8,587	33,700	2,465	46	11,567	1,320	499,559	490,485	—	—
Même époque 1906	2,887	22,878	148	1,045	2,612	487	604,493	540,262	—	—
Stock au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs —				Ardebs —					
Stock au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs —				Ardebs —					

PRIX DES CONTRATS

	ARRIVAGES				EXPORTATIONS				STOCK	
	Saidi	Bahra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Saidi	Bahra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette sem. (This week)	948	4,283	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1906...	48	1,001	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	8,587	33,700	2,465	46	11,567	1,320	499,559	490,485	—	—
Même époque 1906	2,887	22,878	148	1,045	2,612	487	604,493	540,262	—	—
Stock au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs —				Ardebs —					
Stock au 1er Avril 1906	Ardebs —				Ardebs —					

Marché des Cotons: Calmes, sans affaires.

Weekly Postal Table.

Alexandria Office.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mail.
From Monday, 2nd, to Sunday 8th September, 1907.
(Both dates inclusive).

COUNTRIES.	MAIL PACKETS.	ROUTES.	DESPATCHES.				Arrival.
			DATE.	Ordinary Letters.	Money Orders.	Parcels.	DAYS.
EUROPE, AMERICA AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA.	British	Port Said & Brindisi	**	**	**	**	Wednes
	German	Naples	Wedn.	2 p.m.	noon	—	Monday
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	—	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	3 p.m.	noon	—	Tuesday
GREECE	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	—	Monday
	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	Tuesday
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	**	**	**	**	—
	Khedivial	Piræus	Wedn.	3 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday
TURKEY, GREECE AND SOUTHERN RUSSIA.	Russian	Piræus	Tuesday	3 p.m.	noon	—	Friday
	Rumanian	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Khedivial	—	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	Satur. noon	Wednes
	Russian	Port Said	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	—	Friday
SYRIA	French	—	Thurs.	3.10 p.m.	noon	—	Thurs.
	Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	Satur.
	Italian	Alexandria	Wednes.	9 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	Tuesday
	Greek	Port Said	Tuesday	3.10 p.m.	noon	Monday 6 p.m.	Monday
CYPRUS	British	Port Said & Brindisi	**	**	**	**	Wednes
	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	—	Sunday
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
MALTA	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	Thurs
	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOR AND JEDDAH	Khedivial	Suez	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 1 noon	Sun. 1 noon	—
	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	Sunday
	British	—	—	—	—	—	Monday
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
PORT SUDAN, SUAKIN	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Monday noon via Port Said	—
	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Khedivial	Suez Suakin	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Monday noon via Port Said	—
MASSOWA AND ASSAB	British	P. Said	Tuesday	3.15 p.m.	Mon. 6 p.m.	—	—
	French	—	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 1 6 p.m.	—	—
	British	Orient	Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Wednes. noon via Port Said	—
	French	—	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	—	—
CEYLON AND AUSTRALIA	British	Suez	—	—	—	—	—
	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	—
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	German	—	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 1 noon	Sun. 1 noon	—
	German	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dutch	—	Tuesday	3.10 p.m.	noon	Monday	—